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VIVE LA UNITY

WILL NOT DOWN, DESPITE A. F. OF L-IZED VOLKSZEITUNG GOUGERS.

Oklahoma Socialist Party County Convention Adopts Resolution Declaring in Favor of It, on the Basis of the I. W. W.—Also Comes Out for the Party Ownership of the Party Press.

Shawnee, Okla., June 1, 1906.

Inclosed find copy of resolutions passed unanimously by Socialist Party County Convention of Pottawatomie County, O. T., May 30, 1906.

As per resolution twelve you will observe convention desires copy of same sent to Weekly People with hope you may find same useful in further encouraging the organization of the I. W. W. as well as furthering the cause of unity of the S. P. and S. L. P.

We sincerely hope the Industrial Unionism movement now in process of rapid formation will be the means of putting the Socialist movement upon a clearer working class basis and make its economics something different from the slush at present dominant.

Trusting you may use these resolutions in the Weekly People we are, yours for the revolution, T. W. Delaney, Chairman of Pottawatomie County Convention; M. D. Logan, Secretary of Pottawatomie County Convention.

(1.) Resolved, That in order for the working class to emancipate itself from "wage slavery," it will not only be necessary to organize on the political field, but also into a compact economic organization in which the whole industry shall be the unit and not the separate craft, so that each division of a given department will support every other division in any contest with the capitalist class, making an injury to one an injury to all.

(2.) Resolved, That we deem any political organization to be the expression of the economic interests of its class; that effectiveness of its political weapon depends wholly upon the strength and unity of its economic organization.

(3.) Resolved, That the strength of the capitalist class and weakness of the working class in their industrial, political and social position in our present social system depends wholly upon the unity and solidarity of the former in its economic organization and the utter lack of unity and solidarity of the working class in its economic organization.

(4.) Resolved, That the A. F. of L. and its craft form of organization is entirely obsolete as an economic weapon of the working class in its contest with the present day capitalist organization; that such craft form of organization tends to divide the forces of labor and effectively aids the capitalist class in its robbery of the workers.

(5.) Resolved, That we heartily indorse the I. W. W. in its recognition of the class struggle, its purpose of taking over the instruments of production to the end that labor takes and holds what it produces and the industrial form of its organization as an effective and practical means of helping to accomplish its ultimate purpose; that we urge upon the working class everywhere to line up with such an organization as a necessary step in the final triumph of the working class.

(6.) Resolved, That we demand of all Socialist propagandists and organizers working in Pottawatomie County to be in perfect harmony with industrialism as defined in these resolutions and that the S. P. National and Territorial offices be notified of our wishes.

(7.) Resolved, That we demand party ownership of the party press, as a privately-owned press tends to control the party rather than the party the press.

(8.) Resolved, That we urge a unity conference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party in order that all branches of the political Socialist movement may be unified and present a solid front to our common enemy.

(9.) Resolved, That the series of illegal acts on the part of the capitalist class in Colorado and vicinity culminating in the illegal arrest, deportation and retention of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the villainous threats of the officers who say that these our brothers should not leave the State of Idaho alive show that the capitalist class cannot successfully cope with labor organized industrially by other methods except that of anarchy and violence.

(10.) Resolved, That a class (viz: the capitalist class) that adopts violence and anarchy in seeking to destroy an opposing economic class organization will not hesitate in adopting the same means in overthrowing the ballot when majority rule should endanger the rule of such class.

(11.) Recognizing that a political organization can be used by the working class only as a help in emancipating themselves from wage slavery, be it

Resolved, That the working class in accomplishing its purpose seeks to employ peaceful methods; but if the change from capitalism to Socialism should be accompanied by violence and anarchy the capitalist class shall be held responsible for the choosingg of such weapons.

(12.) Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to be published in the Territorial Bulletin, National Socialist party Bulletin, Nat. Sect. S. P., Ter. Sect. S. P., "Industrial Worker," "Weekly People," W. F. of M. "Miners' Magazine," "Appeal to Reason," "International Socialist Review," and "Wilshire's Magazine."

T. W. Delaney, Chairman,
M. D. Logan, Secretary.

MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL.

To Be Postponed Till After U. S. Supreme Court Rules on Extradition.

Denver, Colo., May 29.—A late special telegram received here from Boise, Idaho, is to the effect that the trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will commence about June 15.

The defense will, in all probability, ask for a change of venue from the county in which Steunenberg was a resident. If the change of venue is granted, which is doubted, this will mean further delay. It is reported on good authority that the presiding judge will deny the application for a change of venue. It is further believed that every effort will be made by the prosecution to postpone the cases until a ruling is handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on the legality of the extradition. Such ruling is expected to be made by the Supreme Court of the United States in October.

The mine owners' political ring in Idaho desire to use the arrests as a political issue, so that "law and order" can be shouted once again to cloud the vision of the people.

Boise, Idaho, June 1.—It was definitely decided by the attorneys for the defense in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone cases last night that they will take no further steps. This announcement has been made by C. S. Darrow. The cases will not come for trial before the end of the year. Messrs. Darrow and Richardson left for their homes this morning.

When the cases came up in the district court yesterday, counsel for the prosecution, acting upon the suggestion made Tuesday by Presiding Judge Frank Smith, filed a formal motion for a continuance on the grounds that the habeas corpus proceedings instituted in the federal courts in behalf of the defendants are still pending and serve as a bar to further proceedings in the state supreme court.

Judge Smith, granted the motion and exceptions were entered by the defense and allowed.

An agreement was finally reached as attorneys for both sides stipulating that the order of court should provide for a stay of proceedings until the supreme court shall finally pass on the questions before it relating to any order of any nature.

The preesnt outlok is that the accused members of the Western Federation of Miners cannot be brought to trial before December next.

Counsel for the defense renewed their motion to admit the defendants to bail, but this was denied and the prisoners will remain in the Ada county jail at Boise.

The question as to whtether or not the murder cases can come up for trial is due to the statue of the United States declaring null and void any proceedings in a case where the defendant has pending an appeal in the supreme court of the United States from the decision of a circuit court on habeas corpus.

RHODE ISLAND ATTENTION

State Convention will be held at Providence, JUNE 9th at 3 p. m. in Socialist Labor Party Headquarters 77 Dyer St., Room 8, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. Readers of the People are cordially invited. Rhode Island State Committee, F. Miller, Secy.

IMITATING ARTEMUS WARD

The Boise, Idaho, "Statesman" is indignant at the "Socialist suggestion" that the Mine Owners' Association may have employed Orchard to assassinate ex-Gov. Steunenberg. In the passion engendered by that righteous indignation that will come over every man who has been trained in the seminary from which the members of the Mine Owner's Association have graduated, the "Statesman" at first seems to choke, and then, after recovering its breath, pours forth a torrent of questions, all intended to convey by logical inference the conclusion that the "Socialist Suggestion" is preposterous. The "Statesman's" reasoning matches the reasoning of Artemus Ward, who, according to his own account was on a certain occasion charged by "a ferocious-looking woman, brandishing a bloo cotton umbreller," with being immodest. Whereupon Artemus, turning to her with "Statesman"-like naiveness or guile, said to and asked his assailant: "Madam, I should have you know that I was sent for by a artist in Rome to pose for a statue of Sweet Modesty. Do you think that artist would have applied to me if I were not modest?" From Artemus's premises, the woman with the "bloo cotton umbreller" was certainly mistaken; in the same way, from the "Statesman's" premises, the "Socialist Suggestion" must be groundless. But the "reasoning," good enough as a joke, will hardly do in a tragedy.

What is there to militate against the "Socialist Suggestion"? Is there in the land to-day a decent man, if he is well posted, or a well posted man, if he is decent, who will deny that the Mine Owners' Association is an organization of criminals who employ the off-scouring of the land to carry out their schemes? Is there an intelligent man in the land to-day who, if moral, entertains for the Mine Owners' Association anything but the feeling of the human being toward a rattle-snake or a tarantula? Is there in the land to-day any well-read man who is not familiar with the names of the McKinneys, the Scotts, the Beckmans, the Sterlings—self-confessed felons, each one, who were engaged at various sums, from $2 up to $1,000, to burn, kill, explode, and commit perjury so as to implicate the Western Federation of Miners? Who is there, at all informed upon the affairs of the day, who does not know the hand of the Mine Owners' Association, when not raised against the throat of workingmen, is raised against the throat of small holders, whom the Association "runs out," causes to be murdered, if necessary, and then confiscates their property? These are all matters of common report. They are part of the history of Colorado and Idaho. Is such an Association, which cares no more for the life of a human being than for that of a rat—is such a body above hiring assassins to rid it of an individual whose methods were their own, against whom they competed for plunder, and who, if they did not "do" him, would in all likelihood have done them? It is the story over again of Artemus and the woman with the "bloo cotton umbreller." If, indeed, he had been solicited to pose as a statue of Sweet Modesty, it would at least have been improbable that lack of modesty was his characteristic. So with the "Statesman's" crew. If, indeed, they were Saints, they could not very well be Devils. But seeing they are Devils, and seeing they are no Saints, and none, themselves least of all, take themselves for such, the conclusion that the "Socialist Suggestion" is preposterous looks like a huge joke; it would be one were it not a doubly vicious attempt to whitewash criminals and to befuddle the public mind so as to prevent the defects of the whitewash from being detected.

Judging from circumstantial evidence, not the least important of the links of which are the felon-like prevarications and contortions of the "Statesman," these conclusions are sustained by reason—

Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, may and may not have been killed at the instigation of the Mine Owners' Association. His life and theirs justifies the belief that he was. The deed may, however, have been one of private revenge for which Steunenberg's bloody career laid up an ample store. At any rate, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone are guiltless of the deed. They, not being members of the brigand association of mine owners, were free from the motives that could have animated the Association to encompass the act; on the other hand, they, being Socialists, are above the level where ignorance exhales the atmosphere that generates "private vengeance." The Socialist does not expend his energies against individuals; he concentrates it against the system and the class. Consequently, the deed of Steunenberg's assassination does fit the Mine Owners' Association like "de bapper on de vall."

THE IMPERATIVE CALL TO FREEDOM

[An Address to the Working Class by Wm. R. Fox.]

"Comrades, be men! be what you were before;
Or weigh the great occasion—and be more!" —Homer (Adapted.).

Capitalist society, third in the order of slave systems, is about to fall.

This great occasion summons the world's workers.

In crises similar the supreme choice was grasped by other generations. The pledge of "lives and fortunes and sacred honors" was but the naming of the hazard made by all. Your sweat and blood were paid for every triumph, workers! What benefit to you? Chattle slavery suppressed, feudal privilege overthrown, and every change attending these great changes—the sum of your advantage from all these is what you now possess:

The right to refuse a master and to starve!

Win now your right to employ your powers and to enjoy the social values you create.

To religious freedom and political freedom, so-called, add now industrial freedom—economic emancipation—wanting which all other freedoms fail.

Opportunity calls. See and seize it and you are truly free. And your posterity is free forever.

But you must be conscious of your task and courageous to adhere to it and organized to effect it. Let no one fool or force you from the path to freedom.

The wage system must be abolished; collective ownership of the means of production must be won; the Co-operative Commonwealth must be established.

This is the task—and this is Socialism.

Nothing less means freedom for you.

Be assured of this. Hosts of schemers are rising to impede and to mislead you.

Lawyers, professors, preachers, editors and others, writhing under the thumb of capitalism, would use you to set new value on themselves and advance their personal fortunes.

In capitalism's necessity they hail their own opportunity.

Power is in the workers. To these they turn for power.

The "intellectual" free lances have no faith in you, no feeling for you; but they feign a feeling and they pretend a faith.

In their eyes you are incapables to be doubted and watched and led.

To your cry for freedom—for the collective ownership of the means of production—for the Co-operative Commonwealth—their answer is soft and sweet and oily:

"We must develop a program—step by step—something now—wait."

How many years? Too many to find you above ground!

What is their "something now" for you? A thing already yours. A job under the wage system as long as your exploiters please!

Procrastination long drawn out and ending in suffocation is their reply to life's wild cry for air.

The program they propose to develop would simply transfer, with indorsement of bond parasitism, some utilities from individual to collective masters. A "free" bath here, a public light concern there, a municipal railroad after a while, and a national railroad perhaps in fifty years. Cheaper things, manhood included, while you go down to your second childhood and final tenement. Meantime you can enjoy the game of graft-hunting, fraternal orders, profit-sharing, labor exchanges,—many things and anything except economic liberty.

True,they talk of the Socialist Republic. Only talk.

Propose to inaugurate it? "Impossible!"

Abolish the wage system? "Impossible!"

Full social value of work to workers? "Impossible!"

Collective ownership of production? "Impossible!"

That is their answer to Socialism.

Yet they brazenly call themselves Socialists!

They do not believe in the collective ownership of the means of production.

They have no heart to work for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

To them it is a thousand or ten thousand years away.

They have no confidence in the workers—but they need the workers.

Politicians forever—revolutionists never!

Their "something now" is something for themselves.

Their game is personal advantage and their skill appears in using you.

They need you, workingmen! as the plowman needs his team: To turn the furrows for their harvest.

The fruits for them, the weeds for you.

They have two messages: One for you through whom they hope to enhance their price and one for your masters from whom they expect to receive the price.

Their appeal to you is in platitudes addressed to superstitions, sentiments, fatuity and fantasy.

Capitalists, they tell you, are gluttons with bad stomachs—and they laugh—

And the workers are so depressed—and they weep—

But justice will at last prevail—and they rant—

When evolution evens up all things—and they dream—of a two-cent ride on a city-owned car to a free crematory!—

So that Socialism seems a joke, a sympathy racket, a rage and a vision—not the natural goal of a necessary revolution, the peremptory issue of the class struggle.

Science they shun. They have no use for your intelligence. You are simply to threaten and scare the ruling system, while they thrust themselves between and make terms for themselves with your tyrants.

To these tney say: "Some ages of subjection yet. A hundred generations of business government may fit the workers for self-rule. Meantime we will make them believe that municipal ownership is Socialism; that state capitalism, in monopoly chunks, is the Co-operative Commonwealth. These reforms will be profitable; taxation will be reduced; conservatism promoted; the system saved; for the workers will be held where they are from year to year. They will die. Their children, as easily duped, will continue to listen. They will pass away, and others as credulous come on. These, too, will produce and propagate and perish—and so forth forever—"

And capitalism blesses the "intellectuals" who pose as reformers, friends of man, heroes of progress, pursuing the golden mean and offering their hands to everybody.

According to them you can't have the Co-operative Commonwealth now. Nor in ten years, nor in twenty, nor fifty. That is to say, you can never enjoy it.

But you can chase grafters, and—to provide plenty of such game—you can vote for municipal and national ownership of telephone, telegraph and railroad lines and some other utilities to be administered by business patriots.

And you may get a few of these things after ten, twenty or fifty years.

No gain for you if you got them all now!

The success of the "intellectual program" postpones the day of economic freedom.

That false substitute replaces the motion for your emancipation.

It strengthens the wage system.

It is the triumph and perpetuation of capitalism.

It is the defeat of Socialism.

The labor market still exists. You are forced to sell yourselves in it. You are deceived and enslaved.

Whether or not these capitalist reforms are put in pratice, you are deceived and enslaved—unless you awake in time and act effectively.

If they fail of adoption, and you remain under the spell of your misleaders, you are following the false hope in the same old rut.

If the "program" cyrstallizes into fact, you are stalled in the rut. You will rot there.

Your masters, clothed in complete economic power, will cowe you into submission while they clutch the full benefit of the so-called public utilities, throwing a sop to the middle class, and paying the "intellectuals" who betrayed you with easy political berths.

You asked release from leeches. They have grafted fresh suckers on you.

You demanded freedom. They have given a new chain.

And you continue to be wage slaves in all the name implies.

You are drudging away your lives in shoe factories, clothing houses, lumber yards, furniture plants, vehicle works, cigar and tobacco establishments, machine shops, iron mills, hive of production, marts of trade, all kinds of capitalist slave pens.

Your industries are not socialized.

Nothing is socialized.

Even in the utilities managed by capitalist government, the wage system is in force in all its grinding power.

Public employes are simply exploited flunkeys. And you, poor ordinary wage slaves, you are under the heels of all.

You have worked for weeds, not fruit, and fruitless weeds are yours.

You are toiling for a mere subsistence.

You may be denied the privilege so to toil.

You are sweated, fined, oppressed, humiliated, outlawed.

Bandied about between hard boss and heartless judge, even the right to starve in peace will be denied.

When the shop door closes the prison door will open and club and gun will be there to silence protest.

You will not be allowed to organize, to strike, to speak, even to live unless you consent to live for masters.

Victims of shop lords and landlords, all sorts of exploiters and parasites, you will continue to worry and work away your lives.

You will be slaves till death, and your posterity will be enslaved forever, if—

You and they endorse the step-by-step reformers.

Your movement must submerge their program.

You must emancipate yourselves.

Workers! true freedom beckons. It can be yours. It must be yours. But it will only be yours with the wage system abolished, under the collective ownership of the means of production, in the Socialist Republic.

For this, think, speak, organize and act.

Let not tellers of funny tales nor weepers of false tears beguile you into waiting.

Push past the charlatans who cry "impossible!" to progress.

Capitalism is falling. Its approved votaries, brokers, bankers, frenzied financiers, lords of insurance, traffic, and production, are tearing at one another's throats; its lawyers spit upon the laws they live on; its judges kick the constitutions they are sworn to enforce; its high-priests are dashing its gods from their pedestals; walls and dome are shaking; while round about the wavering edifice, the proletariat of the world are pressing, full of exulting hope.

They may be freemen NOW! if they are enlightened and brave enough to insist on freedom.

But the "intellectuals"—the distrusters and despisers of the workers—lift their voices. They exclaim: "Build not the new! Mend the old!" How? "Cheap gas! low fares! public baths! another crust! a free coffin!"—Rags and patches all! Away with them!

Pretended Socialists who deny that Socialism can be born!

Hirelings of capitalism eager to strangle the imminent birth!

The sun of another day is rising. A new society is about to enter life. That dawn must behold the full, free and healthy nativity of the Co-operative Commonwealth, not the monstrosity of state capitalism.

Capitalism in its entirely, with all its exploiters and parasites, must pass away; and Socialism in its entirety, the civilization of the workers, rise.

Not till then—then only—you who are now sweating away your lives in shoe factories, clothing houses, lumber yards, furniture plants, vehicle works, cigar and tobacco establishments, machine shops, iron mills, hives of production, marts of trade, all kinds of capitalist slave pens—you will be enfranchised on equal terms with all the others.

Your industries will be socialized.

All industries will be socialized.

And the working class will administer production.

This will be Socialism.

Every worker ought to help to advance it by joining the organizations which teach it.

These are two: On the economic field, that great working class union, the Industrial Workers of the World, and on the political field, the Socialist Labor Party, the only party of the Working Class.

These organizations have the optimism of life.

They bear the inspiring message that the Socialist Republic can be established and enjoyed by the workers of to-day—

(Continued on page 6.)

KATZ'S TOUR

THROUGH THREE UP-STATE COUNTIES A GREAT SUCCESS.

Finds Much Favorable Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World Sentiment—Socialist Party Members Favor the Latter; and Ask Questions Regarding Unity.

Glens Falls, N. Y., June 2.—I have just concluded the work of gathering signatures to the State nominating lists of the Socialist Labor Party in Warren County. Washington County was attended to last week and Saratoga County is also covered.

This tri-county territory, the domain of the International Paper Company, or Paper Trust, is without a Socialist Labor Party organization, yet the getting of signatures was easier than I expected it would be. It brought me in direct contact with the rank and file of the working class, to whom I had an opportunity to explain the principles and the position of our party, and give them Socialist Labor Party literature to read.

Some of the paper and pulp mills are not organized at all, a large number of their employes belong to the A. F. of L. craft unions; but there is also a strong independent body gravitating towards the Industrial Workers of the World.

The sentiment in favor of class-conscious industrial unionism is widespread among the men affiliated with the A. F. of L. too. Object lessons of the impotence of pure and simpledom they had galore.

While I was staying at Fort Edward and Sandy Hill in Washington County, there was talk of a strike, the stationary firemen were ready to go out for a shorter work day, and, indeed, all the workers would have been only too willing to go out, but the national officers of the Firemen's union telegraphed to the local officers not to do anything; and, in the absence of their International president, Healey, who is now in Europe, the vice-president came to Fort Edward, and the men remained at work.

The paper and pulp mills are in operation day and night. The men on the day shift work eleven hours a day six days a week; the night shift men work thirteen hours five days in the week. The wages for the hardest kind of work are $1.75 per day of thirteen hours. The men look it too.

All the Socialist party men I have met up here favor the I. W. W. in spite of the rantings of the editors of their privately-owned press. In Glens Falls I found a dozen readers of the "Industrial Worker." While collecting signatures I was frequently asked by Socialist Party members and sympathizers why the two parties don't unite, I gave them copies of the New Jersey Unity Conference proceedings, and told them in the short space of time available while getting signers, the stand the two parties take on the trade union question, and they signed forthwith.

In the coming weeks, I expect to be busy in the counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, a territory that I presume through lack of funds has too been left untouched by Socialist Labor Party agitation. I secured a number of subscribers to the Weekly People and have a long list of names of men who are eager to read our literature and who will be supplied with same through the Party's Correspondence Bureau.

The meetings held so far—when not interfered with by rain—were good.

I was assisted in Saratoga County by Patrick F. De Lee from Troy and in Washington and Warren Counties by George Bussey from Troy and John E. Wallace of Schenectady.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer.
Socialist Labor Party.

THE MARTYRDOM OF MARIE SPIRIDONOVA

AUTHENTIC STORY OF HEROIC DAUGHTER OF THE RUSSIAN REVLUTION.

The Atrocities Which Led Up to Her Execution of the Brute Loujanovsky—Her Own Letter, Written in Prison and Spread Broadcast by the Russian Press, Describing the Deed, Her Arrest and the Fiendish and Shocking Abuse Put Upon Her by Abramoff, the Czar's Cossack Captain, Who Was Afterwards Killed for His Brutality.

[Translated for The People from "La Tribune Russe".]

I.

Throughout the Russian press, a great furore has been caused by the affair of Marie Spiridonova, who has suddenly taken her place among the martyr heroines of the Russian Revolution. But these very papers do not breathe the word of origin of the affair, namely the exploits of the execrable Loujanovski, who was shot like a mad dog by this heroic girl. The "liberal" sheets would fain slur over the fact that at the bottom of this affair and of all similar cases, lie the terrible and bloody acts of repression executed upon the peasants of the land by the Czar's cossacks, under orders from the Witte-Durnovo ministry, with the complicity of the landed proprietors.

For a clearer understanding of the Spiridonova case, we will introduce the letter of Mlle. Spiridonova herself, and the story of her trial, with a description of crimes typical of those now being perpetrated throughout the Russian empire.

Loujanovski and the Peasants.

The agrarian revolt was repressed in the Tamboff district, with inhuman cruelty.

One Loujanevski, a counsellor of the governors, formerly a lawyer who had been expelled from the bar for malpractice, was the instigator and prime mover.

Everything was quiet in the town of Karian, in the district of Tamboff. The peasants were attending to their own affairs; there was not a sign of trouble anywhere. But the town lay in the victorious path of Loujanovski and his band of soldiers and cossacks.

He ordered the town assembly called together. "Down on your knees! Off with your hats!" cried Loujanovski. How could he speak otherwise to citizens who had solemnly been promised inviolability of person?

The peasants kneeled and bared their heads.

"Now which of them has been making speeches?" demanded Loujonovski of the ouriadnik (the local chief of police). It seems that "making speeches" was the worst crime they could rake up against the Karian peasantry.

The ouriadnik immediately indicated three persons.

"So! well, I'll teach them how to talk", said Loujanovsky, thus fulfilling the imperial ukase on the subject of free speech. And the knouts were set to work.

Among the three peasants pointed out by the ouriadnik, was one, Basilieff by name, noted for the sobriety of his life, and who, if he at all "made speeches" spoke only in a way most favorable to the government. It was through his influence that Karian had not taken part in the attack upon the land-holders.

When it came to the turn of this Basilieff, Belkine, the district judge, who knew well his life and character, could not suppress his astonishment and fright. In spite of himself, he let fall the words "He too! Heavens, what for?"

The ouriadnik heard him. "Wait a minute," he snarled, "you'll know why," and went to carry his report to Loujanovski.

"Shoot the fellow!" the latter cried; and had not Belkine given them the slip he would have been shot on the spot. Several days later he was thrown into the department prison, on the report of the ouriadnik who met him in Tamboff.

The same spirit actuated all of Loujanovsky's subordinates. In the village of Seredinovka, in the district Borisogliebsk, seventy-five peasants had begun to cart off grain from the storehouses of a farmer, Bokine, to supply their own needs. Loujanovski sent the ouriadnik Rijoff to put the screws on.

Hearing that he was coming, several of the peasants began hauling the grain back to Bokine's barns. Riojff appeared, flogged every peasant on the estate, and ordered that they give to Bokine all the grain they owned. As a result of these orders Bokine came into posession of 3000 measures of rye and oats more than he had at first.

Three days later, Rijoff and his cossacks returned. The peasants were assembled, and at his orders fell to their knees and uncovered. Rijoff went among them, smiling, and picked out thirteen who were carrying off the grain. They were taken to one side, and the farmer Bokine designated six out of the thirteen.

"Stretch them out," order Rijoff. The peasants were stretched on the ground and a terrible scourging began. Knouts and lashes were plied with implacable fury. An eye was knocked out of one peasant, Ivan Otstavnoi; his son Nicholas had his skull split open; one Koraleff lost consciousness. Rijoff walked up and down, now to one, now to another, deriding them. He tramped over Koraleff, put his foot on the neck of an aged man named Panine, and shoved his head into the mire. Deeff, having received nearly a thousand lashes, and feeling that he was losing consciousness, raised himself on one elbow and groaned:

"Farewell, my brothers; I die . . "

"Oh, that's all right; there's an after life," exclaimed the cossack, who throwing down his knout, seized his gun and fired point blank at the man's head.

All this while, the entire assemblage of peasants remained on their knees, with their heads bare. After this torture, Rijoff asked three times "Will you steal again?" receiving three times the answer, "We will not."

"Bow down to the ground", was his next order. The whole assemblage fell on their faces, and overcome with fright, did not dare to rise again.

This complete submission fired all the lowest passions in the breast of the brute Rijoff. "Scourge them all; let none escape," he cried. The soldiers and cossacks fell upon the assembly and plied their knouts right and left. This new act of fiendishness was kept up until each of the peasants had bought himself off with a rouble.

Rijoff and his band passed the night with Bokine. The starosta was ordered to bring in a good supply of apples, vodka, and beer. When they had drunk their fill, Bokine's servants were ordered to fetch women; ten were dragged in and the orgy commenced.

The next day the same deeds were repeated, in terrible proportions. The soldiers and Cossacks went through the village, from cottage to cottage, extorting money, and violating women and children. The most prosperous persons were able to ransom themselves.

After these exploits, Rijoff made his report to Loujanovski as to how he had performed his commission.

"The rebellion still flourishes down there; you have not done the full will of the Czar," said Loujanovski.

Rijoff returned to Seredinovska with his band, and flogged to death fifteen more persons.

In one village, Loujanovski ordered brought before him the starosta, (the elected head of the community), who, according to ouriadnik's report, was the leading agitator in the district. The starosta was brought. "Gentlemen, close your ears," said Loujanovski to the judge of inquiry and the procurer, who were present.

"We have closed them," they answered.

Then to the ouriadnik, Loujanovski gave the following order:

"Decorate him with stripes; but don't break any bones. Sign his face for him (i. e., to give it two cross stripes with the knout) and then present him in that shape to the Assembly. Go!"

All this is but a little page of Loujanovski's deeds. A full account would take volumes.

II.

It was to put an end to these crimes that Marie Spiridonova, a member of the Tamboff committee of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, executed Loujanovski, in accordance with a decision adopted against all guilty of such crimes.

In her letter, published in the Russ, Mlle. Spiridonova recounts how she accomplished her heroic deed, and the terrible tortures subsequently inflicted on her.

Here is her letter:

Dear Comrades:—

It was the last time that Loujanovski was passing this way. He was leaving by special train, and it was in the course of this trip that he had to be stricken. I waited for twenty-four hours at one station, twenty-four hours at another, and then forty-eight at a third. In the morning, when the train pulled in, the great number of Cossacks aboard told me that Loujanovski was there. I took a second class passage, and placed myself beside the coach he occupied. Dressed in the uniform of the Gynasium, ruddy, high-spirited, and calm, I aroused no suspicion. But, he did not leave the train at that station.

As the train arrived at Borisogliebsk, the gendarmes and Cossacks cleared every human being away from the station. From the platform of the coach I fired on Loujanovski as he passed, surrounded by a thick hedge of Cosacks. I was so calm that the thought of missing him never entered my head. I fired as many times as I could. At the first shot, Loujanovski fell. Then I leaped from the car platform and fired three more times. Altogether, according to Bogorodinsky's testimony, he had five wounds; two in the chest, two in the abdomen, and one in the hand.

The guard awakened from its stupor and the station swarmed with Cossacks. When I saw the glitter of the sabers, I thought my hour had come, and not wanting to fall alive into the Cossacks' hands, raised the pistol to my temple. But my hand was beaten down, and overcome with blows, I sank on the ground. "Where is your revolver?" they cried to me. They clubbed me with their guns. The blows of the musket butts on my body and head caused me the most terrible pain.

I cried out "Shoot me, shoot me," but the shower of blows never slackened. I hid my face in my hands, but they uncovered it again with a fresh onslaught of clubbing. Then a Cossack officer, winding my hair around his wrist, lifted me from the ground, swung me in the air and threw me back on the earth. The blows still fell on my face and head. They grabbed me by the feet and dragged me to the foot of the stairs, my head knocking on every step. They lifted me again by the hair, and flung me into a hackney coach.

When they got me to a house, the Cossack officer demanded of my name, and who I was. I had decided to conceal nothing; but I had forgotten my name. I was delirious. They beat me some more, disrobed me, and led me into a cold, shivery, little cell, the very stone floor of which was dank and slimy.

About noon or one o'clock, the commissioner Idanoff and Abramoff the leader of the cossacks, came into my cell. They stayed there eleven hours. They were masters of the art of torture. Even Ivan the Cruel was no match for them. With one kick of the foot Idanoff sent me into a corner of the cell, where stood ready another officer, who trampled on my back and returned me with another kick to Idanoff, who planted his feet on my neck. They ordered me to be stripped completely, and the cell to be warmed. Then when they had me entirely naked, they used the knout on me, saying as they did so, "Well, young lady! Come, make a fiery speech to us!" I could see out of only one eye. The whole side of my face was a mass of bruises. They thrust their thumbs into my cheeks, and asked me, "Does that hurt, my dear? Tell us the names of your comrades." I was then in a wild delirium, and almost overcome with fear at the thought that I might utter something compromising to my friends.

Later I told them my name, that I was a Socialist Revolutionary, and that I would speak no further except before the duly appointed magistrate. I added that I was from Tamboff, and that the substitute Kameneff and other gendarmes would bear me out in my statements. These words aroused them to a fury. They began to pluck the hair from my head one by one. They held a lighted cigarette to my body, saying "Shriek, you vagabond!"

In order to force me to cry out in pain, they tramped with their heavy boots on my toes, and screwed my feet up in a vice. And all the while they kept on saying "Cry! The peasants, once in our hands, bellow like bulls; and here this young hussy hasn't uttered a moan, either here or at the station! We'll make you howl, though. After we have amused ourselves with you all we want, we'll give you to the cossacks for the night!"

"No," interposed Abramoff, "we'll use you first; then to the cossacks with you," and seizing me in a lustful embrace, he ordered me again to cry. Yet not once did a sound escape me.

They carried me to Tamboff by special train. The train crawled along slowly. It was cold and dark. Nothing could be heard but the coarse cries of Abramoff, who was insulting me. I felt the wings of death hovering over me. Even the cossacks were depressed. "Sing, children, sing," called Abramoff. "Why are you glum? Sing lest this little wench die in the midst of our merrymaking." In obedience they gave their war cry, and began to whistle. Then the shameful passions began to burn in them, and glittered in their eyes. Their song grew ribald. I felt I was going into a frenzy. "Water, water", I cried. There was no water.

Abramoff carried me into a second class coach. He became licentious. He caressed me. He flung his arms about. He unfastened my corsage. With his drunken lips close to my ear he whispered his foul words. "What a breast like satin," he hissed, "what a trim little body." I could not fight him off. I tried to cry out, but my voice froze in my throat and no sound came forth.

I tried to beat my head against the wall, but it was too far away, and the scoundrel kept his arms clasped tight about me.

With kicks of his boot he battered my legs, to weaken my struggles. I called the commissioner; he slept. Abramoff drew himself closer to me, and whispered, "Why do you grit your teeth so? You'll spoil your little teeth."

I did not sleep that night, lest I be violated while I slept. During the day, Abramoff offered me whiskey and some chocolate. When no one was around, he embraced me. Before we reached Tamboff I slept about an hour, and was awakened by his hand already upon me. On the way to prison he said to me, "Here is a hug for you."

At Tamboff I was very ill, and delirious a great part of the time. When I was taken before the judge, I made the following declaration:

"First. Yes, I set out to kill Loujanovski, in conformity with a decision of the Party.

"Second. The Socialist Revolutionary Party at Tamboff formed that resolution because Loujanovski had flogged and put to death by other tortures during the agrarian troubles and political mutinies, and later, the peasants in his district; because of his outlawry at Borisogliebsk, where in his capacity of captain of the guard, he organized a band of the Black Hundred, and enforced a state of siege in the town. For these crimes the Socialist Revolutionary Party at Tamboff had decided that Loujanovsky must die, and I, with full knowledge of my act, undertook the execution of the sentence."

The preliminary examination is over. I am still very sick. I am often unconscious and delirious. If they kill me, I shall die calm, with a feeling of peace in my soul.

Marie Spiridonova.

[Further documents recounting the awful martyrdom of this heroic girl will be reproduced next week.]

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

LISTENS TO TALE OF A. F. OF L. HIGH EXCLUSION FEES.

Cases of Three Bakers Now Applying for Membership in I. W. W.—$85 Demanded for Transfer from One Local in Same International to Another—Flourishing Silk Local in Glendale—Hoboken Silk Workers Grow Fast.

Revelations of A. F. of L. conditions, declared by several delegates present as the most astonishing they had ever listened to, were laid before the Industrial Council at its meeting Tuesday night. when the chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the conditions surrounding an application for a Bakers' I. W. W. local (the same which so acehd one performer at the Circus), read his report.

Three signers of the charter in particular were dealt with in the report.

One named Istarr was once a member of local 1, of the Bakers' International. He was granted a transfer card by the local and applied for admission into local 40, of the same International. He was met with a demand for a $75 additional initiation fee; and more than this, a fellow named Osterman, a walking delegate of the local, demanded a personal fee of $10, before his application would even be considered. The ten dollars was to be left with a certain saloon keeper named by Osterman, who, in case the application was rejected, would be supposed to refund the money. Kept out of local 40 by this high initiation wall, Istarr remained unemployed for several months, and only got employment when local 40 went out on strike to further strengthen its monopoly of the east side bakeshops. Then, thinking his treatment by the local justified it, Istarr went to work in a struck shop, and has since found steady employment there.

Fisher, formerly a member of local 23 of the same Bakers' International, tried to transfer to 40, and had the same experience; and, also thinking himself justified, went to work at the same time as Istarr in another shop struck by local 40.

Weiss, the third man came to America five months ago from Galicia, Austria, with a paid up card of his bakers' union in his pocket. On applying to local 40 he was asked for a $50 initiation fee, and Osterman put in his demand for $15 this time.

Weiss was penniless and could not get into the job trust. He could not get work anywhere and remained adrift until the above mentioned strike called by local 40, for no other demand than the strengthening of its control over the bake shops. Then he too, took work in a third struck shop, feeling that if he were at all a "scab" he was of the local's making, and it could be no reproach to him.

On hearing the report of the committee, the Council decided to endorse the application of the Bakers for a charter, and to send the committee's report to Chicago with the endorsement. It was also decided to give the committee's findings the widest publicity possible, through the labor press and otherwise, in order that the cry of "scab" sure to be raised against these men by the very men who made them "scabs", could be successfully and universally shown to be a falsehood and a slander.

One other charter wasc endorsed, that of the Silk Workers' Industrial Union of Glendale, L. I., which comes in with 133 members. A delegate of the Brooklyn silk local reported that this Glendale shop had always been a knotty problem, in years past. They never could be induced to organize. Now, however, acording to Organizer French, who spent three days last week in Glendale, everyone is thoroughly enthusiastic over the principles of the I. W. W. Realizing that this union aims at organizing all the workers and not merely crafts, all have decided that it was just the kind of unionism they wanted, and came in with a whoop. Forty girls are in the local, many Armenians, and representatives of every craft in the mill, from top to bottom. This local will hold another meeting on Saturday, at which I. W. W. speakers from the Council will be present.

Hoboken Silk Local has been holding meetings right along, and has rolled up its membership to 100.

A local of laborers at Lawrence, L. I., is in process of formation, with every prospect for success and a flourishing union when they get started. These men first learned of the I. W. W. through literature distributed at meetings in Jamaica.

MOYER, HAYWOOD, PETTIBONE AND ST. JOHN

ENGLISH CAPITALIST SHEETS JOIN THOSE OF AMERICA IN CRYING FOR BLOOD OF INNOCENT MEN.

Reynolds' Newspaper, With "Sympathies With Labor" Reiterates Foul Mouthed Calumnies of America's Reptile Press—Continues as It Began, in Spite of Full Knowledge of the Facts in the Case—Socialist Press Alone on the Isles Supports the Innocent and Imprisoned Miners.

(From the Edinburgh Socialist.)

The capitalist class of this, and every other country, recognizing the bitter conflict that exists between it and the working class, fears an uprising of the toiling masses in no matter what country it make take place. The tragedy now being enacted on American soil proves that up to the hilt.

Despite the many miles between this country and America, the British capitalist class knows full well that the revolutionary action and aspirations of the American working class will duly affect the workers here. Hence the British capitalist press—the mouth pieces of the idle and propertied class—find it necessary to take part in the ignoble crusade of lies and calumny that is being waged at present against the four men named above, and the organization to which they belong.

In certain circles it is imagined that there are some sections of the capitalist press that are "better" than others. It is imagined some sections of it have "sympathies with labor." Curiously enough it is the very section of the capitalist press that is supposed to have sympathy with labor that, in this instance, has descended to the lowest depths.

Reynold's Newspaper of Sunday, April 1, contained an article headed "Non Union Miners Dynamited—Alleged Trade Union Plot—Extraordinary Confession and Two Arrests." The article was quoted from the "Daily Telegraph". It dealt with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and was typical of its kind. To say it was one-sided, with an utter disregard of the facts, is putting it mildly. It quoted the most violent anti-labor journals, such as the "New York Globe," the "Hartford Courant," and "Louisville Courier Journal." The very shadow of truth was absent. Three photographs were given and even these were tampered with. The murdered man (Steunenberg) was made to appear as a gentleman, while two of the men under arrest looked like born criminals. The purport of this bloodthirsty shriek was, that according to revelations made in New York, several dynamite outrages committed there during the last four months were the result of a gigantic plot on the part of trade unions. Charles Moyer, one of the alleged dynamiters!!! had made a confession!!!! and disclosed other outrages. "The press of America is fully aroused over the charge implicating the Western Federation of Miners in a series of assassinations and murderous plots that the New York Globe thinks borders on nihilism, and which the Hartford Courant likens to the reign of terror established by the Mollie Maguires more than thirty years ago."

Ex-Governor Steuenberg is represented as being a law-abiding citizen and as one who shunned violence. The "inner circle" of the Miners' Federation, on the strength Harry Orchard's confession, is spoken of as being composed of so many life-long conscience-proof criminals, while several officials of the Western Federation are declared to be "now under arrest for the assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg." The only way to meet such calumny, is to state the facts.

The calumniators have a long start and truth travels slow.

At a conference held at Chicago during June 1905, the Industrial Workers of the World organization was established. The Western Federation of Miners' Union made itself part of the I. W. W. and is now the strongest department in that organization. W. D. Haywood was chairman of the Chicago Conference, and is secretary of the W. F. of M. Charles H. Moyer is president and Pettibone and St. John are officials of the Miners' Federation. Since 1894, when greatly improved mining methods were introduced, the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado has carried on a relentless war against the Western Federation of Miners. Dozens of its members have been arrested on all possible kinds of charges, and, when tried, found innocent. Not only so, but where the charges ranged from dynamiting to murder, it has been proven that the Mine Owners or their hired agents committed the crimes themselves, and endeavored to fasten them on the miners. So in this case.

On the 18th of February, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were arrested at their place of residence in Denver, Colorado, on the charge of having murdered ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg in Idaho, on December 30th. Idaho is a different State altogether, and many, miles distant from Denver. The methods adopted to arrest these men, "who have shocked civilization," are sufficient to prove them innocent.

The Governor of Idaho applied to the Governor of Colorado (who is a member of the Mine Owners' Association) for the removal of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from Colorado to Idaho. He charged them with actual commission and being present at the commission of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The Governor of Idaho, in the papers applying for the removal of these men, swore that Steunenberg was murdered at Caldwell, Idaho, on Decebmer 30th, 1905. The papers applying for the removal of the men state under oath that they were at Caldwell on the day of the murder, and then fled the State.

Pettibone, Haywood, and Moyer live in Colorado.

Pettibone had not been in Idaho since 1901, Haywood not since the end of 1904, and Moyer not for three months previous to the commission of the murder. Evidently they were not present at the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

The Governor of Colorado—who is a member of the Mine Owners' Association—honored the application for the removal of the men without giving them a moment's opportunity to prove that it was physically impossible for them to have committed the crime. He gave them no hearing.

When the Governor of Colorado gave his sanction to the men's removal, he at once slipped out of town. Meanwhile a special train was ready, and a military corps on guard. Then when the courts were closed, the Governor out of town, the train ready and the military on guard, the three men were seized in the dead of night, handcuffed, dragged to the train and railroaded out of their native State to Idaho and lodged in prison.

Had Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone been allowed to speak for five minutes, they could have proven without doubt that they were not in Idaho on Dec. 30th.

The murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg was the alleged crime. The detective who arrested St. John, however, supplies us with the real crime. He said, "St. John has given the mine owners of the district more trouble in the past year, than any twenty men up there. If left undisturbed he would have the entire district organized in another year. As it is, there are hundreds of miners added to the union membership through his efforts." That is the real crime. To prevent every miner being organized in the I. W. W. the Mine Owners had to have Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John arrested on a trumped up charge. To charge them with complicity in the New York dynamite outrage was even too absurd a thing for the Mine Owners to do. That was left to the correspondent of the British "Daily Telegraph." So far from Moyer making any confession, the only message that has reached the world from his prison cell, is that "There are plenty more Moyers and Haywoods." It is a noble message; one that shows that the imprisoned men are true leaders of the people, and that they recognize that the working class revolution will never fail for want of stuot-hearted men.

James McParland, the Pinkerton detective, on whose sole testimony these three men were stolen away from their homes, according to his own confession, is an unmitigated villain. The Irish World of March 10, gives in full the record of McParland. It says: "The notorious McParland of unsavory reputation, who, as a Pinkerton agent, sent many an innocent man to the gallows or to prison thirty years, ago, is again plying his nefarious trade in Idaho. It is well known that Pinkerton detectives are recruited from the off-scourings of cities. An utter lack of conscience is the prerequisite for the candidate who would become a Pinkerton man. McParland, a North of Ireland Irishman, seems to have been fitted by nature for the criminal work he engaged in." So much for the man upon whose testimony four men are languishing in a prison cell. Steunenberg, like all the others connected with the Mine Owners' Association, is no less a criminal.

The "Dayton News," answering a correspondent regarding the Moyer-Haywood trial, makes this statement. "In a personal letter to the Editor of the "Daily News", and which was not written for publication, a gentleman has this to say for Steunenberg: "Frank Steunenberg was a cattleman and one of the most lawless of that notoriously lawless class of men. I drove cattle on the great ranges of the West and on the great trail from Texas to the Dakotas for years, and I know whereof I speak when I say that to Frank Steunenberg the life of the human being that attacked his material interests was as cheap as is to you the life of a rat that is troubling your pantry. Frank Steunenberg by his lawless methods and utter disregard of the sanctity of human life had begotten many and bitter enemies among his own kind who would think just as little of killing him, as he would have thought of killing them." These, then, are the kind of men who are persecuting the prominent men in the Industrial Workers of the World. It is a cardinal principle of the I. W. W. that an injury to one is an injury to all. Acting upon this principle the I. W. W. and S. L. P. have set up such a fight, that the web of lies is already being pierced. While our comrades are lying prostrate in their lonely prison cell, away in the Wild West of the United States, and while their friends are battling for the release of these innocent men, the most fitting tribute we can pay them, is to fight as they have fought that the persecutors of the working class the world o'er may for all time be laid low. The latest word concerning them comes from their lawyers to the effect that, "Our friends would not run away tomorrow if they were released, as they have no fear as to the result of a fair and impartial trial."

So it always was. A fair and impartial trial would set the working class free and a fair and impartial trial would hang the capitalist class.

C. E. H.

[It is necessary to add that Reynolds' Newpaper has not published these reproductions of the frenzied lies of the American capitalist press, in ignorance of the real facts of the case. As soon as the article in question appeared, copies of the "People" were sent to Reynolds' office together with an explanatory letter. No contradiction has appeared in their columns, which proves that these demagogic and brazen-throated backers of bogus Labor and "Socialist" parties are in entire sympathy with the American capitalist class in its latest murder plot, and with the American capitalist press in its bestial howl for the blood of innocent men.—Editor Socialist.]

OHIO S. L. P.

HOLDS CONVENTION, NOMINATES TICKET AND ACTS ON UNITY.

Max Eisenberg Heads the Standard Bearers—State Secretary Reports Greater Party Activity—Resolutions Adopted On Party Press, I. W. W., and Colorado-Idaho Outrage—Platform Deals With Middle-Class Reformers and Trust "Investigations".

(Special correspondence.)

Cincinnati, O., May 30.—The following ticket was nominated by the Ohio State convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

Secretary of State:
MAX EISENBERG
of Cincinnati.
Dairy and Food Commissioner:
J. H. NORDHOLT
of Hamilton.
Member Board of Public Works:
J. D. GOERKE.
of Cleveland.

The convention was called to order by the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, James Rugg, promptly at 9 a. m., May 27, 1896, at Fraternity Hall, Columbus, O., and after the preliminaries, went into permanent session with B. S. Frayne as chairman and K. Eisenberg as secretary.

After the appointment of various committees, State Secretary Rugg submitted a report, which follows:

To the delegates of the Ohio Socialist Labor Party in convention assebled:

Dear comrades:—A year ago the Secretary of the State Executive Committee rendered a report in this very city, wherein certain phases of the Party incidental to contemplated work in Ohio were gone over. At that time it was impossible to assume a very optimistic tone; the apathy all over the country was however, very noticeable. To-day your State Committee cannot say we are stronger numerically, but there seems to be more life in the membership. Organizer Gillhaus stirred things up for a while and did good work for the party press. We must keep up our work for the up-building of the party press.

Your State Executive Committee wishes to impose upon you the necessity of pushing the political agitation which has been somewhat neglected of late. We must not forget that the political wing of the Labor Movement is just as essential as the economic wing; the one must keep pace with the other.

We have decided to put an organizer out as soon as possible and you are urged to hurry in contributions to the organizer's fund.

We must collect 9000 signatures this fall, so you will readily see that we will have to buckle on our armor and get down to business.

Let us not flinch from our duty; let us show our comrades throughout the rest of the country that we are awake and working.

For the S. E. C,
James Rugg, Sec'y.

After the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Credentials had seated the regular delegations, it was found that a number of Cincinnati members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were working for unity on the basis of uncompromising Socialism and Industrial Unionism, had been supplied by Section Cincinnati with credentials as fraternal delegates. These were seated as such by the convention, with a voice but no vote. A resolution offered by them was adopted as follows:

"We stand unhesitatingly for the unity of the two Socialist parties of America as advocated by the New Jersey Unity Conference.

"In view of the capitalistic principles of the A. F. of L., which must logically necessitate its members being interested in capitalistic reform politics, we endorse the industrial form of economic organization as exemplified by the I. W. W. as opposed to the craft form of organization as exemplified by the A. F. of L."

The fraternal delegates then left the hall for the purpose of bringing the same resolution before the Socialist Party convention, then in session. They later reported that the Socialist Party convention, becoming aware of their purpose, would not even grant them the floor, though all of them were Socialist Party members.

This episode seems to be remarkable in the fact that it is the first time that members of another party appeared before one of our conventions with a resolution we could consistently adopt, and who were turned down by their own party comrades without a hearing when they attempted to work for the unity they hoped to bring about.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

The trend of society industrially is constantly tending toward greater and greater concentration in the means of production. From the competitive stage of small production we have reached the trusts. Just now the trust is being investigated and proving to us that economic revolution must perforce be accompanied by certain inexorable laws inherent to it.

Despite popular outcry and the more or less futile effort on the part of the reform element to curb the tendency toward trustification, the immense industries grow apace, both in economic and political power, becoming more and more contemptuous in regarding the so-called rights of the people.

The ludicrous antics of the middle class reformer who stands for capitalism at the polls and is then affrighted at the monster he has aided in conjuring forth, and the opera-bouffe performances of our chief executive, merit alike the contempt of all thinking men. Giant industry, capitalist production grown to manhood, cannot, at a stroke of the pen, be forced back to the swaddling clothes stage of its existence.

Vast concentration of wealth at one pole means corresponding misery at the other. Both the wiping out of the small producer and the grinding down of the mass of people will continue despite "investigation." The mass of the people cannot be free unless society owns the means of production.

We, the delegates of the Ohio Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, therefore reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of International Socialism and adopt the platform of the Socialist Labor Party as carried at its last national convention.

An article entitled "The Imperative Call to Freedom" written by Wm. R. Fox was read to the Convention at the request of Section Cincinnati, and it was moved to endorse it as a campaign leaflet. It was voted to send the article in question to The People.

Resolutions adopted are given in their order, as follows:

On Party Press:

Whereas, The press of the Socialist Labor Party is the most potent weapon of the American working class in its fight against its enemy the capitalist class,

hereas, These papers have and are now doing yeoman service in the fight for freedom, and

Whereas, They are not receiving the support they deserve, therefore be it

Resolved that we call upon the members in the State to renew their activity in securing subscribers for our party organs.

On the I. W. W.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only economic organization planted squarely on the fact of the class struggle, for which reason and in view of its valiant fight against labor's oppressors, we call upon Socialist-Labor Party members to give it their support, by affiliating with it, and in all other ways.

On the Colorado-Idaho Outrages.

We denounce the unlawful arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners by the two criminal Governors of Colorado and Idaho; we brand the authorities of these two states as being the lowest kind of criminals; and we look in vain through the pages of American history for a parallel case such as has recently been committed by them. We warn the American people against tolerating such criminals in office and we call upon the working class to vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

Then the ticket given above was nominated.

After giving three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and a tiger for the Industrial Workers of the World, the convention adjourned.

Katie Eisenberg, Sec'y.

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MILITANTS ON DECK

VOLKSZEITUNG A. F. OF LIZED CORPORATION FAILS TO DOWN THEM IN NEW JERSEY.

Powerful Minority of 31 Confronts the Corporation's Voters in State Convention—Reactionaries Afraid to Let Unity Conference Proceedings Go to Vote of State Membership.

The most important business that came before the New Jersey State Convention of the Socialist party, held in West Hoboken May 30, was the action on the report submitted by the Socialist party delegation to the recent Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party Unity Conference, which conference was initiated by the action of the Socialist party State convention of 1905. When it came to a vote before the State convention of this week 100 delegates voted against the findings of the Unity Conference and despite all the efforts by the Volkszeitung Corporation thirty-one voted for the findings, and three abstained from voting. A motion to refer the conference proceedings to a referendum of the State was lost, so that the action of the convention upon the matter is not to be referred either. Downed, thinks the A. F. of L. bunch.

Reilly, of Hudson County, reported for the conference delegation, then Headley, also of Hudson, moved that the conference report be accepted, and the entire report of the conference be referred to a State referendum. This was defeated, and a motion to refer the conference report to new business prevailed.

When it came up under this head, Goebel, of Essex, a national organizer of the party, made a motion to the effect that the conference proceedings were against the welfare of the Socialist party, and this was seconded.

Kearns, of Hudson County, indicted the party in New Jersey as a violator of the party constitution in agreeing to confer with the S. L. P. He cited the S. P. resolution of last year, which initiated the conference, the State referendum thereon, which by an overwhelming majority endorsed the convention resolution, and the subsequent conference proceedings, to which the S. P. was a party as proof. The point he tried to make was that the party constitution prohibits "fusion" with any other party. He acknowledged his share in the "guilt" and said: "We should now retrace our steps and return to the tried and true policy of the party." Kearns declared that S. L. P. tactics had resulted in turning that party from the semblance of an army into an impotent mob.

Reilly challenged denial of the conference's assertion that the A. F. of L. form of organization and principles are an obstacle to working class progress. He also challenged denial of the conference's assertion that the I. W. W. is useful to the proletarian movement. All political parties, said he, whether capitalist or Socialist, are the political expression of economic interests, and th I. W. W. is certainly correct working class economics. The I. W. W., because of its avowed Socialist purpose, could be represented at the International Socialist Congress, while the A. F. of L. could not be.

Reilly then took up the question of party ownership of the press, and said it is illogical for some to hold that while a party-owned press is the thing a privately-owned Socialist press should be allowed to exist within the party. The two forms of ownership could not possibly exist side by side. He wanted to know what would happen should he take it upon himself to start a Socialist paper in Hudson County, which would mean in opposition to the "Socialist Review," a little monthly paper, of that county, which is a party affair. "What would happen to me and 'my partners' or 'boosters'?" he asked. He declared that every self-seeker in the party is the most bitter opponent of the Unity Conference. As for A. F. of L. support, the dwindling vote for Socialist resolutions in the conventions of that organization, was answer enough. Reilly then remarked that hints of disruption, and disrupters, had been thrown out. He warned the convention that when disruption was hinted at it was done by those who, in the event of the unity propaganda carrying, thus gave notice that they would not abide by the decision. Reilly said it was foolish to withhold the conference proceedings from a vote of the State, as two branches in different counties could call for it.

L. Goldman, of Mercer County, announced, with the air of a great discoverer, that the I. W. W. is only the only S. T. & L. A. revamped. Only that instead of embracing the United States and Canada, it now takes in the whole world. He then donned the mantle of prophesy and saw visions—the disappearance of the I. W. W. in the same way as the S. T. & L. A. had disappeared. A nice lot of contradictions. First, the S. T. & L. A. is here, in a new garb—the I. W. W. Then this I. W. W., which is here, and is the old S. T. & L. A., is to disappear like the S. T. & L. A., which is gone, yet which is here as the I. W. W.!

Goldman had had experience with a party-owned press. He and others had put time and money into the Daily People, and De Leon had grabbed $5,000, and when De Leon did that he took some of Goldman's money. It is presumed that by this he referred to the fact that at the time of the Kangaroo assault upon the S. L. P. that organization managed, despite all efforts against it, to hold the fund that had been intrusted to it for the purpose of starting a Socialist daily proper in the language of the land—a language tabooed by Kangarooism. In the opinion of Delegate Goldman, of Mercer County, the present press of the Socialist party meets all requirements.

Delegate McNab, formerly hailing from Brooklyn, a member of International Typographical Union, and pupil of Ben Hanford, in an off-hand manner pronounced the I. W. W. a paper organization, utterly unsuccessful, notwithstanding what Reilly and his, Reilly's, friend, De Leon, might say to the contrary. McNab said the fate of Socialist resolutions at A. F. of L. conventions proved nothing. Boring from within means individual agitation among union men. His organization, the I. T. U., is, he claimed, developing toward industrialism, so are the United Mine Workers.

Headley, of Hudson County, who, it will be remembered, was the chairman of the Unity Conference, came next. He remarked that some years ago, he had read Marx's slogan: "Workers of the World Unite!" and he then took it to mean unite politically, but from experience he had learned that the words of Marx needed a wider interpretation than he had then given them. He joined the trade union movement and was in it before McNab knew the meaning of the word.

Headley said that his experience proved to him that A. F. of L. unionism could not unite the workers as a class, and it is only as a class movement that the working class can triumph. He scouted the idea that the printing trade is developing toward industrialism. In the recent strike for the eight-hour day the printers were unable to call out the pressmen, because of the craft agreements that prevail in the industry. And as for the United Mine Workers being a class conscious organization, one had only to look at its President Mitchell, and his close association with the Belmont Civic Federation. In his own trade he had seen molders, pattern makers, and other metal workers scabbing it on each other. Each craft in turn, as the bosses took occasion to give it a drubbing, being scabbed upon by the others. How could anyone hope for success through such a form of organization?

Headley then took up the question of party press, and said the S. P. had as many different brands of Socialism as there were privately-owned Socialist papers. He illustrated this point by showing that Berger's "Social Democratic Herald" stands for immediate demands, and Mailly's "Toledo Socialist" opposes them, while the Volkszeitung Corporation's "Worker" doesn't know where it stands. The Volkszeitung Corporation press, he claimed, publishes articles from one who assumes to preach to the Socialist party, but who is too mean to join the party and pay it dues. All of this, Headley held, showed the lack of discipline in the S. P. State autonomy stands in the way and will have to go. In closing this speaker said he had heard sneers against the S. L. P. men. As for him, he could say that when he went into the Unity Conference he looked them in the eye and found they were serious, honest men, who were working for the good of their class and their position he believed to be a logical one.

Weis, hailing from Cumberland County, thought that the party had surely had enough experience to warn it to keep its hands off in trade union fights.

Glanz, Passaic County, told of his long experience as a worker in the silk industry and said that in Paterson the I. W. W. had accomplished more for the silk workers in a few months than pure and simple unionism had accomplished in twenty-five years.

Mr. Carless, Essex County's budding legal light, attacked Reilly and Glanz, saying Glanz is in the S. P. solely for the purpose of making propaganda for his position (boring from within, so to speak). Carless went on to relate how he, once upon a time, had bubbled over with enthusiasm for the S. T. & L. A., but he saw his mistake—he didn't say what the mistake was, prospective foremanship or something of the kind, wasn't it?

Mr. Carless told the convention that nothing could be accomplished by "antagonizing" two and a half million organized workingmen. Wonder if Mr. Carless thinks workingmen haven't such a faculty as memory. Wasn't it after the second session of the Unity Conference, held here in Newark, that Mr. Carless, at a snap meeting which he was instrumental in calling, in an effort to block the work of the conference, declared: That only twenty per cent. of the workingmen are organized, a percentage so small, he said, as not worth bothering with, a percentage that was sure to decrease as it was composed only of men in crafts in which skill had not been entirely eliminated, and as the development of machinery was eventually sure to eliminate their skill, organization would die out entirely? At that meeting Mr. Carless thought it ridiculous to consider economic organization at all, and as for endorsing the I. W. W. it would be just as sensible to endorse the Foresters or the Church. Now this disappearing nothing of unionism looms up so big to him that it means disaster to "antagonize" it. Shades of Blackstone!

Mr. Carless told how he listened to President Sherman of the I. W. W., when he spoke in Newark, where claim was made that with the workers organized on I. W. W. lines it would be possible for the working class to win strikes. Mr. Carless would grant this, for argument's sake, then like the famous Citizen Weston, he, too, argued that increased cost of living would discount any such victory. Then for a wind-up he declared there were good Socialist unions in the A. F. of L. and instanced the Brewery Workers as one such.

At this point National Organizer Goebel moved to close the debate, but a chorus of "noes" bowled his motion over.

Killingbeck, of Essex County, said: The International Socialist Congress called upon the Socialist parties to unite in their respective countries. When you oppose unity you oppose what your representatives at that congress voted for. The Socialist Labor Party was received at that congress upon an equal footing with the Socialist party. (This practically disposed of Kearns' contention that unity came within the constitutional clause pertaining to fusion). Killingbeck, continuing, said: When you sneer at the I. W. W. you sneer at an organization founded and guided by such men as Moyer, Haywood, Debs and Trautmann (great applause greeted the mention of these stalwarts of the I. W. W.). The devotion of these men to the working class has been proved, is now being proved, and you know, and I know, that the A. F. of L. could not produce such men—the environment would not permit it. The speaker said he was opposed to endorsement of the I. W. W. at this time, nevertheless, its usefulness to the working class must be evident to all right thinking men. He, too, scouted the idea that the printers and United Miners were developing toward class consciousness. As for the Brewery Workers—they have had to fight the A. F. of L. and he thought, from present indications, that at their next convention the Brewery Workers would join the I. W. W. in a body, and that is where they belong, he said. Killingbeck warned the convention that the S. P. is making a mistake in holding its present attitude toward class conscious unionism, and he feared if persisted in it would result in loss of votes to the S. P. This he would be sorry to see, but facts are facts. This closed the debate, and the vote was taken with the result as announced in the beginning of this report.

After the vote was taken some one called for three cheers for the Socialist party, and they were given with a will. Then Glanz called for three cheers for the thirty-one revolutionists. This call brought so much applause from the spectators, in behalf of the revolutionists, that the Volkszeitung Corporation's dramatic-business manager, Freddie Krafft, jumped to his feet, his coat tails sticking out with indignation as he denounced Glanz as "a scoundrel, sir! yes, a coward, sir!" while declaring himself to be as much a revolutionist as any man in the hall.

Although there is no State election this year a State platform was adopted. The platform is almost the same as that recently adopted by the S. P. of Arkansas. Charles Ufert, of Hudson County, when the platform was reported by its committee, opposed it on the ground that it is practically the S. L. P. platform and he submitted one he had prepared which contained immediate demands. National Organizer Goebel proposed that the platform of previous years be re-affirmed as they also contained immediate demands. Reilly opposed both Goebel's and Ufert's platforms and the platform as submitted by the committee was adopted by a vote of fifty-eight to eighteen.

A lone delegation of one, from the Social Science Institute, also of one, got the floor and spoke of the value of the Institute of One's posters, as makers of scientific Socialists. No action was taken, for immediately after the lonesome delegate of the Lonesome Institute sat down a motion to adjourn sine die prevailed. The Volkszeitung crowd, late at night were glass-conscious over their "victory," but 'tis the militants that are on deck.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

To attain a more widespread circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and thus promote Socialism—a united revolutionary economic organization no less than a united revolutionary political organization—we hereby issue a call for volunteers to help increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE

We would particularly address those of our readers who may not be affiliated with either the economic or the political organization, but whose interest is as strong as if they did, to give a hand in this work.

No extraordinary qualification is required in order to get subscriptions, and you do not put yourself under any obligation to subscribers, as they get their money's worth. The only thing necessary is determination.

In calling upon you to help in this important work of propaganda we have no personal interests to gratify. No individual derives any profit from the press of the Socialist Labor Party. The Party has its press but for one purpose—to further the movement.

We doubt if there is one earnest reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, one militant Socialist, who will say that he CANNOT get at least five half yearly subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE!

The issue of the paper in which this call first appears, is dated May 5th, let us see how many volunteers will have responded between this date and the issue of June 9th.

There are no limitations of any kind. We call upon ALL of our readers to help. If you can get yearly subscriptions so much the better. You know the price. Yearly 50 cents; 6 months 25 cents.

Now, then, let us see what a united effort all over the land will produce. If every one works, knowledge of the movement will be greatly extended, and that is the real propaganda. Let there be no "ifs." Every one work.

Enlist yourself for this special effort to further the movement!

WEEKLY PEOPLE P. O. BOX 1576.
NEW YORK CITY.

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STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF RATIFICATION MEETING HELD AT CHICAGO JULY 7, 1905.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 NEW READE ST., N. Y.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, June 2, 204 subscriptions for the Weekly People and 30 mail subscriptions for the Daily People a total of 234, were received.

The Roll of Honor for the week is: H. A. Santee, New York, 50; J. Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 10; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., 10; W. F. Welch, Roanoke, Va., 5; J. Lutkenhaus, New York, 5; Robert Thumann, Cincinnati, O., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., $5; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., $5; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., $2.25; Ed. Smith, Roanoke, Va., $2.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Pamphlets: B. H. Williams, Bisbee, Ariz., $21.10; B. Surgess, Vancouver, B. C., $6.59; A. Gillhaus, Pittsburg, Kans., $6.05; J. Nagle, Chicago, Ill., $3.38; F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., $2.93; E. Evans, Portland, Ore., $1.60; W. H. Moore, Fernie, B. C., $1.50; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., $1.00; N. H. Loff, Georgetown, Wash., $1.25; R. Thurmann, Cincinnati, O., ninety cents; J. O. Johnson, Bridgeport, oCnn., twenty buttons; Twenty-eighth Assembly District, N. Y., 1,000 leaflets; L. Seem, Youngstown, O., eighty-eight cents pamphlets; besides these a number of smaller orders ranging from five to seventy-five cents.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
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Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Here in this land of ours, besotted with Equality, inequality of conditions is glaringly apparent everywhere and in everything. —BALZAC.

"WHOSE IS THE SWEAT," ETC.

The slogan that has gone up from the peasant delegation in the Duma—"whose is the Sweat, his is the Land"—sounds like a bugle call from the disinherited of the Far East to the disinherited of the Far West. Like all right words, uttered at the right time, the call fits the case of the toiler wherever found, whether in factory or on field, whether down in the mine or up, at the top-gallant of the vessel at sea—whose is the sweat, his is the wealth.

Whose is the sweat in the rearing of a factory, his is the factory.

Whose is the sweat in the building of a machine, his is the machine.

Whose is the sweat in the production of bread, of meat, of nourishment, in short, his is the food.

Whose is the sweat in the production of calico or silk, homespun or woolens, linen or cotton, his is the clothing.

Whose is the sweat in the building of houses, his is the shelter.

Whose is the sweat at the throttle of an engine, or on the deck of a ship, or at any other place where useful, because necessary, service is rendered to society, his is the meed.

Whose is the sweat in the contrivance of articles of beauty that elevate the mind, his are the goods.

Whose is the sweat in pressing the grape, his is the juice.

Whose, in short, is the Labor, his is the property!

A time there was in the history of the race when these slogans might have lacked the breath of the Brotherhood of Man: they might have savored of the individualism that sets man at war with man. These times of ours are not those. With the breath of life blown into its nostrils by Socialism, the Revolution of the Twentieth Century stands upon Twentieth Century elevation. To-day nothing is the product of any one man or any one trade. The factory builder, the machine constructor, the raiser of food, the preparer of clothing, the framer of houses, the renderer of services, the contriver of art, the producer of wine, in short, all workers co-operate de facto in production. The work of each is the joint product of all. Thus the wealth of the earth is fruit of the joint efforts of the Working Class. The slogan, uttered by the light of Twentieth Century Science, translates itself into—"Ours, the Working Class's, is the Sweat, Ours also is the wealth, the Earth and the Fullness thereof!"

As the lightning that cometh out of the east shineth even unto the west, so does the bugle call of the Russian peasant that now goes up in the east, resound electrifying even unto the remotest west.

PROPPING UP THE FETICH.

Her Holiness "Supply and Demand" is again putting her devotees to a good deal of trouble. This time it is the capitalist oystermen.

Washington, that is, Congress is being assailed with petitions that put Her Holiness to shame. The work of the oysterman seems to be hard, perilous, and otherwise not spread upon a bed of roses. The treatment he receives is harsh, even cruel, and he seems to have no redress. Owing to these circumstances he is becoming scarce. That seems to be the state of things in the tidewater counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Capitalists ever turn their eyes heavenward and draw down the corners of their mouths when asked to raise wages where the labor market is overcrowded. They then put on a sanctimonious look and salaaming devoutly to the Goddess Supply and Demand, they whine: "Is thy servant a dog that thou wouldst have him do such an act as to become a disturber of the Law? Wouldst thou have him infringe the commandment that wages must be regulated by Supply and Demand? Due to the observance of that great commandment this country has risen to the pinnacle of prosperity; upon that commandment is reared all the glories of the land, its beautiful weather and varied climate included. Demand of us, capitalists, our blood; demand any sacrifice thou mightst think of; but ask not of us that we break the law by showing disrespect to the Goddess Supply and Demand." So soon, however, as the supply falls below the demand, the mischievous Goddess gets her votaries into an opposite frame of mind. It should seem that if obedience to her is the very law of their existence, then, when the supply is below the demand, they should bow with equal meekness and gladness. But no! The moment the supply falls below the demand the Goddess is kicked and cuffed by the capitalist in the way fetiches ever are by their worshipers when the fetich does not answer their wishes. The moment supply falls below demand, then the capitalist becomes a god and a providence and a law unto himself, and he seeks to straighten up things. The supply of oystermen having declined below the demand, instead of those martyrs to Supply and Demand, the capitalist oystermen, raising wages according to the rules of that deity, they simply shanghai every able-bodied man they can lay hands on, and thereby set Supply and Demand on her legs again.

The shanghaied workingmen, soon as landed, have begun to rain petitions upon Congress, to stop the nuisance of shanghaing. Vain is the petition. If the fetich of Supply and Demand does not stand on her feet of her own acord, it is the bounden duty of her votaries to prop up her legs by raising the supply in any way that is physically feasible. That is the first and principal commandment of Capitalism. Upon that commandment hang all the laws and the prophets.

A POINT FOR JOHN STUART MILL.

The accounts of the forest fires in Michigan, especially the distress that they are causing to the lumbermen, read, not like stories of this year of grace, but like stories of fully 200 years ago, some of the stories read like passages from the helpless Middle Ages. The large strides made by invention and machinery, the vast improvements made in the production of the necessaries of life and in the promptness of transportation—all that would seem to render such tales of distress impossible in the Twentieth Century, least of all in the United States. Moreover, with a "national wealth" proudly pointed at as swelling from billions to billions, it should seem that the lash, which drove man to risk his life for a pittance during the poverty-stricken ages of the past, could not now lie upon the backs of men and women, not now in these days of such fabulous wealth, while, even if it did lie on their backs, the vast improvements above mentioned would remove the sting from the lash by reducing danger to a minimum.

And yet, not so.

In his "Principles of Political Economy" John Stuart Mill says: "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lighted the day's toil of any human being." Quoting the passage, Marx observes that "Mill should have said: 'Of any human being not fed by other people's labor', for without doubt, machinery has greatly increased the number of well-to-do idlers." Did Mill live to-day, and did he read the accounts of the Michigan forest fires, his sentence, as amended by Marx and as further amended, that is, illustrated by these Michigan heart-rending tales of distress, would read:

"It is no longer questionable that the mechanical inventions have not lighted the day's toil nor the danger of the toil of any human being not fed by other people's labor, nor that the vast wealth, that has been accumulated, serves to shelter only the idle class."

MOONSHINE REFLEXES OF CAPITALISM.

It was about ten years ago when a certain sight, rich in instruction, was seen in this land. Rotund and rubicund capitalists and their orators—the Depews, the Hannas, the Belmonts, the Bourke Cockrans, etc.,—all of them folks of frequent trips to Europe, rose before large audiences, mostly of workingmen, and argued against Bryan saying: "You want a dollar that will pass in Europe as well as America. Imagine you took a trip to Europe thinking you had $5,000 in your pockets, and when you arrived there found that the $5,000 amounted to only $1,000! Would not that be horrible? It would smash your European trip!" The sight, as we said, was rich in instruction. It revealed the spirit of capitalist fairness of argument. Workingmen, who would be thrice happy could they lay by as little as $24 during the winter, so as to be able to take a trip into the country during the dog-days, are coolly and shamefully urged to establish a monetary system at home which would enable the capitalist idler, after he had idled away the winter in America, to also idle away the summer in Europe. The whole trend of the argument was that which the monkey addressed to the cat when he wished to use her paws to draw the hot chestnuts from the fire—FOR HIM TO EAT. The sight was the real light given out by the capitalist sun.

The moonshine reflex of that same light is now being given out by the pure and simple political Socialists who own private papers, or are scheming to own such, in order to exploit the Movement. Knocked out at every point; shown to be the creators of cliques in any party that tolerates them; proven to throw themselves upon the party for support, and then turning around and despotizing the party at whose breast they were nursed; exposed as demagogic cringers for pennies before the members, whom they do not hesitate to insult as "lobsters" and "idiots" if these same members refuse meekly to accept their stupidities as wisdom, and insist upon doing their own thinking;—in short beaten from pillar to post, these pure and simple political Socialists, who hold privately-owned papers, address the workingmen in their party with these words: "Just think of the tyranny of it! If any of you wants to start his own paper he is not to be given freedom to do so. You want a party that will give you full freedom to start as many papers as you choose (sic)!" Is there any difference between the spirit of this argument and that of the capitalists on the score of trips to Europe? If there is any difference it is in favor of the capitalists. It is the difference between the bold, daring highwayman who strikes for a big stake, and the cowering, cowardly sneak thief who aims at crumbs.

Impossible is it for a pure and simple political Socialist to disengage himself from his bourgeois affinities. The same petty bourgeois causes that make of him a politician, that bounds the horizon of his aspirations with a political job, and that leads him to look at workingmen simply as voting cattle to carry him into office—those same petty bourgeois instincts lead him to echo the disingenuous arguments of the Upper Capitalist, use them with the working class, and talk to poor workingmen as though each owned a Babylonian potatoes and Egyptian onion grocery store, or some other pluck-me contrivance, or were maturing some embezzlement scheme, or were perfecting some leg-pulling plan to scare up money with which to start HIS paper!

The statement that Baer is to take Cassatt's place as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is accompanied by disclosures that promise as lively a fight as ever disturbed the financial world. The big overlords of modern society having settled their struggle for supremacy on the insurance field have resumed it once more on the railroad field; and something sensational will be doing. The Interstate Commerce investigation is only the prologue to the play.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y. per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(Box 1576).

ANOTHER SAMPLE.

Last week we gave one example from among the mass of valuable facts contained in the New York Assembly Document No. 41. Here is another sample:

In the Mutual Life Insurance Company there are about 500,000 policy holders, all entitled to vote for trustees and officers. Not more than 200 votes was the poll at any election—0.04 per cent of the membership. The New York Life Insurance Company has about 800,000 policy holders. Up to 1905, when the troubles commenced, the largest number of votes cast was 803; in 1905, notwithstanding the troubles having started and stirred up interest, the vote was only 2,328—or 0.29 per cent of the total membership. We need go no further. In both these companies only a fraction, and a minor fraction, at that, of one per cent of those interested participated in the election of the officers charged with administering these their vital interests. Not relatively only, but absolutely, the voters were few, the trusters the overwhelming majority. There remains another category of facts to consider. The officers thus elected by themselves and their handful of creatures committed every crime that partakes of the nature of misappropriating money, and they committed several other sorts of crimes to conceal these—they stole wholesale and retail; in doing so they broke habitually through the express provisions of the insurance laws and were guilty of peculation to a shameless degree; furthermore, perjury in the way of window-dressing was as natural to them as to wash their faces in the morning. The narrative on this head in Document No. 41 reads like the chronicles of a penitentiary. In short the hands of these officers rioted in the pockets of that overwhelming majority that habitually neglected its right to vote.

The question of representative government is one upon which at once the "radicals" and the "reformers" among the bourgeois have delighted, the former in airing their "philosophy," the latter in pestering folks with their "shrewd schemes." The radicals among bourgeois "philosophers" have not tired of pointing to the rascalities committed by the governmental proxies of the people, and they have concluded that "representative government" is a humbug. This set separates into two camps, one camp, affecting to believe that man must be held down by autocratic rule, holds to the necessity of despotic power; the other camp, reveling in Rose-Water Anarchy, delights in choice morsels of logomachy. On the other hand, the shrewd guys among the bourgeois "reformers" prefer to display their "depth" by profound and ingenious schemes, such as "ballot reforms," "publicity," "referendums" and other nostrums of a similar nature. Such revelations as those cited above from Assembly Document No. 41 are well calculated to set both sets of bourgeois bats a-fluttering and a-going. The "philosophers" will say: "There you have it! The masses are two indifferent to see to their own, and representative government plucks them to its heart's delight." The "reformers" will set themselves to scheming some new and ingenious contrivance. In other words, the stomach of the bourgeois understanding is incapable of digesting facts. It is the stomach of Socialist understanding that can and does. The facts furnished by Assembly Document No. 41 are prime; they supplement other facts that are of common notoriety. The two sets of facts together furnish the premises that save the intelligent observer from either the ditch of the superficial "philosopher," or the ditch of the superficial "reformer": they point to the way out.

Man does not move to-day at the social stage of self-sufficiency, if such a social stage ever existed. Man is bound to move in society. Society implies large numbers and organization. Organization implies central directing authority, or be it "government." Impossible is the thought of even so small a number as 5,000 meeting and intelligently and directly govern. The impossibility is all the crasser when the numbers interested count by the hundreds of thousands, and by the millions; all the crasser if, as increasing numbers imply, they are scattered over a vast area, too large to travel over and return home every day. Under such circumstances and hard facts, representative government is a necessity, whether agreeable or not. It is furthermore progress, seeing that it recognizes the right of the individual to share in the government, and repudiates the idea of his being only to be despotized. But "representative government" does not end in the form. Within the idea is also the germ of the essence. What the revelations of Assembly Document No. 41 bring or should bring home to all is the fact that something more than the form, that the essence of representative government is requisite before it can do its task. And what is that essence? It is the freedom of the masses from the brute necessity of bending all their energies to secure themselves against physical want. Document No. 41 proves the fact. People may not realize the consequences upon them of Congressional and Legislative action. None, however, who pinches himself to keep up his insurance fails to realize the importance of the insurance officers' acts. Nevertheless the impossibility is there of attending personally to that work; for one thing, their numbers excludes direct action; for another thing, their poverty leaves them no time to look into the matter and organize. Thus, in insurance as in political government, the masses are defacto disfranchised. The identical cause—insecurity of existence—that disfranchises them makes certain, aye, inevitable the rascalities of their representatives, in political government as in insurance.

The "philosophy" of the bourgeois runs away from the issue; the shrewdness of the bourgeois "reformer" consists in seeking to hold a runaway horse back by the tail. Assembly Document No. 41 mightily calls attention to the fact that "representative government" is and must remain an opportunity for scamps to flourish until caught, only for a new set of scamps to take their places,—until the cause, the capitalist social system of society, is removed that dictates scampishness as a means for the survival of "the fittest." On that day the occupation of the bourgeois philosophizer upon "government" will be gone, and the "reformer" will find that no shrewd schemes are needed to protect the masses against swindle. Representative government awaits the triumph of Socialism for its perfection.

Talk about Ananias—he is much abused and no longer the model prevaricator. In comparison with some of the modern dispensers of "unvarnished truth," his scriptural utterances bear the impress of transcripts from real life. There is Ralph Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, for instance. He wrote a letter on Socialism to "The World," in which he declared the I. W. W. "has no appreciable influence" on the American Federation of Labor. On Friday, May 27, the "Youngstown Telegram" said, "National officials of unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor are arriving in the city thick and fast, a number being expected to visit the city during the week." Youngstown is the city in which a union of tinners and slaters withdrew from the A. F. of L. and joined the I. W. W. "No appreciable influence," eh? Ananias, to the woods for you; Easley has you beaten by several miles.

The capitalist, in season and out, lays great stress on his "original accumulation"—the first little hoard of wealth that is said to be the basis of his subsequently great capital. The "original accumulation" is generally declared to be the result of self-denial, abstemious, upright and moral living. If the present attack upon the beef trust does nothing else it will have done a great social service in exposing the true character of the "original accumulation" of the capitalists involved. For instance, it is said of Nelson Morris, "His first stroke of business was the buying of broken down and diseased cattle." These he sold to the Chicago meat-packing establishments and thus laid the foundation of a fortune now estimated at $30,000,000. Karl Marx proved by historical data, that the "original accumulation" of the English capitalist class was derived from land confiscation and horrible factory exploitation. The "original accumulation" of the American capitalist class, as the present creation of fortunes via diseased food demonstrates, is not one whit more moral or legal; but just as infamous and unlawful.

Miss Bertha Krupp, the Essen heiress and wealthiest woman in the world, in picking a husband for herself, has given an opportunity to the press to publish the usual fallacious biographical details that are perpetrated on an unsuspecting public when some one with money, be it male or female, does something very commonplace. According to one of them, "she employs 40,000 men." The young lady's education, having been of the usual society type, rendering her more fit to lead a life of gaiety than one of severe employment, it is safe to wager that she doesn't know a slavey from a marine architect; and consequently any thought of her employing either is preposterous. Besides, in these days of immense enterprises, when it is admittedly impossible for even a man of Napoleonic abilities to direct an industry, making a large corps of trained subordinates a necessity, the idea of a young woman like Miss Krupp doing so in the case of 40,000 men, is manifestly an absurdity. How comes it then that these things are alleged of her? Simply because she owns Essen; and ownership bestows upon a capitalist, be it man or woman, attributes that he or she does not possess, but may exploit to his or her own advantage in others. As Karl Marx well said: "It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist." And so with Miss Krupp; it is not because she is an employer that she is the owner of Essen, but because she is the owner of Essen that she is an employer. Others do the employing, as well as the labor, for her.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Youngstown "Labor Advocate" calls the I. W. W. offiercs "The I Want Work leaders". Judging from the way they are causing the A. F. of L. officials to scurry to that city, it would be more appropriate to call them "The We Give Work leaders"; the A. F. of L. officials never had such a big job on their hands before. They are earning their pay from the capitalists.

Wendell Philipps once said of one of America's greatest legal lights, "This is Choate, who made it safe to murder, and of whose health thieves asked before they began to steal." The legal fraternity to-day occupies the same position of protectors and defenders of crime, as in Philipps' time; of this fact the activity of lawyers in the interests of the trusts, and the more recent case of Delahunty versus Canfield, should leave no doubt.

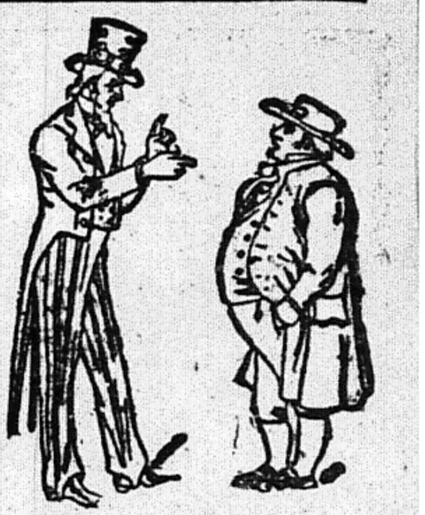
Joseph Turney, who was a bookkeeper for the National Bank of North America and stole $34,000, was only given a sentence of two and a half years in prison on May 29; as he had agreed to demonstrate his methods to the bank and enable them to revise their system of checking, if it is needed. Much is often said about the genius of the great financiers to invent, devise and direct; but, here, as usual, they are shown to be at the mercy of their employes, who do all that is claimed for themselves.

Roosevelt continues fearlessly on his career as a phrase maker. From "the man with the muck rake" and "the man with the patch," he has jumped to "the man behind the ballot." With Hanna's threat to shut down industry in the event of Bryan's election in mind, it is safe to say that Roosevelt will say nothing about the man behind the man behind the ballot, i. e., the capitalist who controls his livelihood, and, therefore, dictates how he shall vote. That would betray the proverbial emptiness of the Rooseveltian phrase.

The May "American Federationist", in its compilations on the "State of employment" for April, 1906, says, "Of the 470 unions making returns for April, with an aggregate membership of 28,000 there were 2.3 per cent, without employment. In the preceding month, 2,090 unions, with a membership of 165,671, reported 1.9 per cent. unemployed." Not only is there a greater percentage of unemployed for April over March, despite the smaller membership reported for the former, as compared with the latter month; but the chart accompanying the above statement in the "Federationist" also shows a greater percentage of unemployment for April, 1906, than for April, 1905. "Prosperity," where art thou?

A very poetic correspondent, writing to "The Sun" from La Vencedora, where he is spending a vacation amid "the beauty of mountainous Mexico and its climate," rhapsodizes over the paradisical splendor and wonderful recreative effects of both; ending his letter by the very terse and true statement that "The price of life is alternate action and repose". This letter, together with its closing words, suggests the question, how many can escape unceasing toil and care and enjoy "the serrated skyline", "the fruitful hectares and the alfalfa fields of the valley and the golden pertenencies of the mountain"—this alternation which is the price of life and without which life is not lived? Is it the workingmen whose labor is so intensified while piling up surplus value for the capitalist class, that they are no longer fit for re-employment after 45 years of age, and if they are, are held to have not worked as they should have done? Is it the unemployed, who, though temporarily free from the devitalizing effects of intensification, are yet so worried by their economic necessities as to find life a nightmare and a burden, from which suicide is increasingly becoming the avenue of relief? The poetry of existence, the beauty and the joy of living, are not working class possessions in the proportions that they should be; many workingmen and women, despite their excessive toil and uncertain means of livelihood, can call them their own, filling them with aspirations for a better life than the one of endless drudgery, fitful employment and soul-destroying worry they now know; but to the great majority of them the poetry, beauty and joy of life are priceless beyond the possibility of purchase. They are in the keeping of others: the owners of the land and the tools by which men live; and by which they (the owners) are enabled to exploit the labor of society to their profit and delight. These alone enjoy the repose and recreation that should rightly be the revivifying forces of the vast armies of men and women whose labor makes them possible.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Oh, hang your "class struggle." I am sick and tired of that senseless phrase.

U. S.—"Hang?" "sick?" "tired?" "senseless phrase?" I thought you understood the thing and accepted it.

B. J.—Yes; I accepted it when I did not understand it; now that I understand it, I regret it. I have been reading up on Socialism;—there is nothing in that "class struggle."

U. S.—Tut, tut; you must have been reading dime novels, or the "Police Gazette."

B. J.—No dime novels or "Police Gazette," either, but authorized organs of Socialism in Germany, France, England and here.

U. S.—And you there learned that the class struggle is senseless?

B. J.—They don't say so in so many words; but out of them I picked up facts enough to knock the theory of the "class struggle" into a cocked hat.

U. S.—When you talk that way it looks to me that your brains have been "knocked into a cocked hat."

B. J.—Let's see. Is Paul Lafargue, the ex-Socialist deputy in the French Chamber, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-handed manual worker?

U. S. (a slight twinkle perceptible in his eyes)—Nay.

B J.—Is August Bebel, of the German Reichstag, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-headed manual worker?

U. S. (a brighter twinkle in his eyes)—Nay.

B. J.—Is Prof. Ferri, the Socialist Delegate in the Italian Parliament, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-headed manual worker?

U .S. (the twinkle in his eyes ready to snap)—Nay.

B. J.—I don't need to go further. Here you have it; the leading Socialists of France, Germany, Italy and other places are men of intellect and culture, who do not earn their living by manual work; none is a wage worker or proletariat; they are all members of the ruling class; they are all champions of the workin class. That knocks the bottom out the class struggle. Give in.

U. S. (the twinkle in his eyes d ablaze)—Just you wait and let me get my innings. An army consists of soldiers?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one soldier an army?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The capitalist class consists of capitalists?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one capitalist the whole capitalist class?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The class of the proletariat consists of proletarians?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one proletariat the whole class of the proletariat?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—No more can the presence of a few-non-proletarians in the movement of the proletariat change the character of this movement. You know Artemus Ward?

B. J.—Yes, indeed.

U. S.—You recollect he said: "The African may be our brother, but he isn't our sister and our wife and our uncle; he isn't several of our brothers, and all of our first wife's relashuns; he isn't our grandmother, and our great-grandfather, and our aunt in the country; he isn't everybody and everybody else likewise." Neither are such valuable leaders, Fer Lafargue, Bebel, together with all others you might enumerate, every and everybody else likewise; they be and are a good deal, but they ar the whole Movement and everything likewise. You can't make out from presence and prominence of such in the movement of the proletariat the movement is not the struggle of class against the class that oppresses If you do, then a soldier is an arm and "the African" becomes all our relations, "our aunt in the country," included.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

NO TRUTH FROM CAPITALIST PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed please find twenty-five cents for the Weekly People for six months. I would like to get at least four of the back numbers to follow up a bit on the Moyer-Haywood affair. We cannot expect to get a word of truth from any capitalist paper in regard to the situation.

Keep up the good work and success is bound to crown our efforts.

Yours for true Socialism,

H. S.

Chester, Pa., May 28.

LABOR DISPLACERS AT WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the big construction work at Readville, in loading gravel a gigantic shovel did the work and the unloading was done by another machine that emptied a car in four minutes, sweeping it clean. Now how do you suppose the men on the job regarded this labor displacer?—Why they thought it a "good joke" on the dagos, as they call the Italian workingmen. They do not seem to realize that the same grim "joke" is likely to confront themselves at any time.

One among them, a carpenter, a reader of the Appeal to Reason, had never heard of the Daily and Weekly People, so you can realize how much the poor fellows know about the labor movement. I talked with some of them on the economic development, and the need of class conscious revolutionary unionism, and they were interested. I intend to do some propaganda work.

G. M. S.

Providence, R. I., May 28.

NOT TO BE DOWNED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am back in Chicago, so please change address on my Daily People. While in Hammond, I, with several others, got enthusiastic, and as a consequence had the "string tied to me." Nevertheless, I had the satisfaction of selling there twenty copies of the Preamble Address, and fifteen Industrial Unionism, besides distributing 1,000 Address to Wage Workers, and 200 Weekly People.

F. G. M.

Chicago, May 24.

BAD CONDITIONS IN HACKENSACK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The New Jersey State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, engaged me for two weeks to canvass Hackensack and surrounding towns; and Elizabeth.

In Hackensack, I find a terrible state of affairs. There are two mills in the town, a silk mill in the extreme south, a paper mill in the north end; both slave pens of the worst types. Wages in both are as low as $2.00 a week to $7.50; this latter wage is for only a few. Fines are a feature of both. The paper mill gives its office help one hour noon, but the other hands only fifteen minutes. Then there are brick yards, a disgrace to society for degradation and poverty. No one dares to have a labor newspaper in his possession. When the Weekly People is delivered to a subscriber there the letter carrier says: "There is your anarchist paper." Sometimes he don't get it till the next week or not at all. Good work can be done at Elizabeth.

R. B.

Paterson, N. J., May 28.

GOOD WORK ON THE WEST SIDE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since Section New York County opened up its out-door agitation, some three weeks ago, the West Side of New York has witnessed some very good meetings.

One meeting deserving of special mention, was that held on Wednesday evening, May 23, at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets.

At Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue the night before, a large and attentive audience listened to the speeches of Timothy Walsh and P. Quinlan. Here thirty signatures were gathered on the petition blanks by our notary and a good stock of literature sold.

Other very good meetings have also been held at Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, addressed by Jager and Moskowitz, and one held last Tuesday night at Bleecker and Christopher streets which was addressed by Timothy Walsh and Charles Chase.

L. A.

New York, May 31.

A REMINDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just for a reminder permit me to call, through the columns of The People, the attention of our comrades and friends to the fact that on June 16, a picnic and summer-night's festival will take place at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I.

The Socialist Labor Club is arranging this affair for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," the Jewish official organ of the Socialist Labor Party; and I know it from confidential quarters that this picnic is going to outdo all previous affairs of that kind, just allowing, out of mere fraternal graceousness, the Section's Fourth of July picnic to beat it.

Now, I know our comrades are longing for a chance to display their generosity; here is an excellent opportunity; make or buy any article of any size or description and quickly send it in to the Socialist Labor Club, 235 East Broadway, where these presents will be collected and sent to the picnic where they will be auctioned off and marvelously turned into money, which in the end will help the "Arbeiter" to grow powerful so that it may advance, in the best possible way, the interest of the working class.

Now, quickly get to your saws, your nails, your hammers, men; and you, women, get to your needles, scissors, etc., and produce all you can for the good cause.

Fraternally,
Florence M. Carliph.

New York, May 26.

CAN THIS BE?—AN ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Daily People of the 16th inst. came to hand this A. M. In reply to the question at the head of the fourth column, page one, "Can This Be?" I can add that I landed in Lewiston, Idaho, in a farming community in 1902. I found the Socialist party there in a flourishing condition. At Cul de Sac, the county headquarters, and on the Ney Perce Reservation, where everybody was either farmers, small business men or bootleggers, or men without visible means of support, i. e., blind pig men, I found an especially active Socialist party movement. Members of Cul de Sac local admitted that Thompson, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, was furnishing funds to the organization; so then and there I formed the idea that it was a side issue controlled by the Republicans.

Ault, the delegate to the National Socialist party convention in 1904, from Idaho, secured his election on the strength of his being able to get to Chicago on transportation furnished by people outside the party. Ault is a printer and was employed on a Republican paper published in Lewiston, run by a Mr. Foresman. After the convention, Mr. Ault had no end of trouble trying to collect $105 from the State Socialist party of Idaho to defray expenses; and the great question that agitated the party for several months was the policy of giving Ault the bonus.

Ault left Lewiston, Idaho, about a year ago to join Mailley and Titus on the Toledo "Socialist."

Wade Roscoe Parks.

Frenchtown, Montana, May 19.

SAN FRANCISCO SOCIALISTS EXPRESS THEIR APPRECIATION.

May 21.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
Socialist Labor Party:

Comrade:—

In compliance with the wishes of Section San Francisco, which has its headquarters for the present at the I. W. W. camp, I wish to let the comrades know, through The People, that we keenly appreciate the instantaneous response to the call of the Section. The blow was a severe one, as most of the members lived in the working class district, which, as you know, was completely wiped out; only a portion of the middle class district is standing with only few of their houses not seriously damaged. We wish also to announce that as the capitalist press is telling the nation that San Francisco business men are undaunted by the disaster that befell their city, likewise are we unshaken in our determination to continue to organize and agitate until the working class are ready to accept the gage of battle which will certainly be thrown them in the near future; for have not the industrial pirates sent out their skirmishers in the shape of McParland and other assassins for the purpose of crushing the first genuine economic organization of the working class that began to show signs of strength? Yes; the Socialist Labor Party will prove again that it is a wonderful "corpse." Not only will it continue to speak, but on the day that the working class girdles its loins for the final struggle which will put an end to the question of master and slave, its members will be found where the fight is fiercest, asking no quarter and giving none.

Yours for the overthrow,
R. A. Cochrane, Organizer,
Section San Francisco.

[R. A. Cochrane: Please send on your P. O. address. Henry Kuhn, Secretary.]

WONDERFUL TRUTH AND LOGIC!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting was held at Labor Lyceum. The meeting displayed the right spirit in the matter, vigorously applauding every utterance condemnatory of the crime of the Mine Owners' Association. But one of the speakers, Charles Furman, a prominent member of the Socialist party, indulged in some fearful and wonderful statements of facts and feats of reasoning. Said he: "I don't take any stock in the economic movement. The only place where we are strong and the capitalist is weak is at the ballot box; the only place where the capitalist is strong and we are weak is in the shop." Furman continued on making his little stump speech, until he came to a consideration of methods to be adopted to prevent the hanging of the persecuted men, in the event of an unjust decision; when—oh, ye shades of political Socialism—he advocated the general strike!

Fortunately such heads-over-heels logic, together with the erroneous statement of fact from which it was erroneously deduced, was rendered harmless by the following speaker, John T. Vaughan, a member of the Socialist Labor Party. Vaughan told how the Western Federation of Miners had forced the Colorado eight-hour constitutional amendment; defeated the efforts to exterminate it, raised wages and lowered hours, through industrial unionism; in brief, was both a political and economic power in the West, able to stand alone without the aid of Gompers' and Mitchell's organizations; and, finally, taking a prominent part in the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World, which, the capitalists fear, will become, on a national and more class conscious plane, what the Western Federation of Miners is on a local plane.

"It is because the men are prominent in both these organizations that they are now victimized," said Vaughan. He closed with a vigorous appeal for the W. F. of M. defense fund.

Brooklynian.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 27.

DIRECTORS WHO DON'T DIRECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The 1906 volume of the Directory of Directors shows that William H. Newman, president of the New York Central, is director and trustee of 106 corporations, being a member of thirty-four more directorates than any other man in the country. Frederick D. Underwood, head of the Erie Railroad, is second on the list, being connected with seventy-two corporations. Sen. Chauncey M. Depew is third, with seventy-one memberships; William K. Vanderbilt is fourth, with sixty-five boards; James Stillmann, head of the National City Bank, is fifth, with sixty-one memberships; Henry H. Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, is sixth, with sixty memberships; H. Mc K. Twombly is seventh, with fifty-seven memberships; F. W. Vanderbilt is eighth, with fifty-six memberships; E. T. Stotesbury, a partner of J. P. Morgan, is ninth, with fifty-four members; George J. Gould occupies tenth place with fifty-three memberships, and J. Pierpont Morgan, with fifty-two memberships is eleventh.

Two years ago Sen. Depew was a member of seventy-four boards and headed the list. William H. Newman was second with sixty memberships; H. E. Huntington was third, with fifty-eight memberships, and W. K. Vanderbilt was fourth with fifty-six memberships.

Wall Street men consider this list a fine example of "Directors that don't direct," because they say it is impossible to give attention to a number of corporations in an official capacity, such, for instance, as Mr. Newman occupies; and everybody in the financial center recalls how three years ago, when the failure of the Trader's Fire Insurance Company was announced, Sen. Chauncey M. Depew did not remember having ever been asked to serve as a director of the company; whereas, the State records showed him as a director on the pay roll of the aforesaid corporation.

John D. Rockefeller has not the "director" bee, being connected with one concern, that the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey.

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., May 24.

"IRISH VOLUNTEERS" STILL ALIVE; VERY MUCH SO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts held their first open-air meeting on May 23. This year it was feared that on account of our former secretary-treasurer moving out of town, our last two organizers also moving away, leaving us only one speaker and a few others that cannot be active for various reasons, "The Irish Volunteers" were dead; but I think we are somewhat alive, very much so.

Our meeting was called to order by the chairman at 8.10, at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets. The first speaker, Pat Walsh, had a large crowd some time. He started out by describing the labor question of twenty-five or thirty years ago and led up to the present trouble with the Western Federation of Miners, drawing the contrast between the A. F. of L. and I. W. W. The latter being a new one for the audience, as only one or two had ever heard of it, the next speaker, Robert Downes gave the audience some of our principles and tactics, showing that we are not rooting for this or that leader, but for the party that we have built up and respect. He brought out some very good arguments, to the applause of the crowd. As he was about to close he was handed the party pamphlets, and, as he went on to tell a few facts regarding the contents of them, he was stopped by the audience crowding around the stand to get them. A man in the rear shouted out: "Go on, finish the argument in the book." He was asked to invest five cents, but would not. He then was told he could find the argument continued in the pamphlet, but for the benefit of the audience the argument was told to the finish. Downs is no longer an amateur on selling pamphlets; he is a full-fledged professional, for the amount of pamphlets sold was twenty-one.

The next speaker, M. D. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, showed the crowd the caliber of Republican and Democratic parties; giving the dialect such as is given by these two parties two weeks before election and at no other time. This brought rounds of applause. He continued and his audience numbered from 200 to 300 at times. When he closed and called for questions, the first one asked was by the man that would not buy the book. He thought that the Socialist LABOR Party was for the hod carriers, pick swingers, 'longshoremen only, and not for bank clerks, bookkeepers and the like. But he was well shown the meaning of the word labor, that it applies to the man that sells his brain the same as to the man digging in the ditch. This same man has met us before on this corner and he has, at times, asked three or four questions; but Fitzgerald was too much for him. Several other questions were asked and answered just as ably. The meeting then adjourned.

We gathered sixty signatures on the State list. Pretty good for the "Irish Volunteers." A large amount of leaflets were given away.

One of the Volunteers.

New York, May 27.

NEWSPAPER OBJECTS TO INSTRUCTION AND ENLIGHTENMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Columbus "Citizen" is publishing letters on Socialism, which it requests its readers to send in. I answered one of the contributors, but the answer (which is enclosed) did not appear. I wonder why?

Emil Baer.

Columbus, O., May 30.

Columbus, O., May 15, 1906.

Editor, Columbus Citizen,

Dear Sir:—

I smiled a smile when I read Henry Rawje's article on: "Is Monopoly Worse Than Socialism?" He, like many others, expresses his opinion on a great subject before understanding it. Now, Mr. Rawie, stand up on your hind legs and be instructed. Socialism does not propose to establish free dispensaries, with soothing syrup thrown in; that instituion we already have and have had, ever since the competitive system was ushered in! We have foundling asylums, and worse still we have poor houses and we had them when competition was still in its infancy!

What is worse yet, the competitive system was ushered in with a reign of terror, and to-day it is still being perpetuated out in Colorado and Idaho by the same means.

Mr. Rawie asks, shall we give up "Freedom" for Socialism? Mr. Rawie, the only freedom we now are entitled to is political freedom, guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Did you ever hear or read of a Socialist denying political freedom?

Mr. Rawie, let me tell you what Socialism is. Socialism deals exclusively with the economic question. Socialism tells us that the instruments (tools) of production are no longer an individual, but collective affair, that must be operated collectively. The Socialist tells you that the tool of production must be owned, as it is operated—that is, collectively. Socialism, if once accomplished, will no longer tolerate wages and profits, every man will get just what he produces; or, in plain words, Christ's teachings will, for the first time in the history of the human race, be put into force; that is, man will earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he who will not work may not eat. Under Socialism no man will be compelled to work, if he prefers starvation; neither will he be allowed to use soothing syrup unless he pays for it with the sweat of his brow, nor will we allow him to go to a dispensary unless he ponies up for it, or his wife takes washing and she ponies up for him.

Mr. Rawie, now you may sit down and study this and when you know and like more of this kind of knowledge that makes an honest man feel healthy, we will, with much pleasure, give you another lecture.

I remain, yours most sincerely,

Emil Baer.

95 W. Cherry Street.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the great commonwealth named after the peace loving William Penn, 1,143 murders were committed in 1905. There were 2,365 other murderous assaults which did not prove fatal. Not one of the victims had a chance for escape, and no punishment has been meted out to the red-handed criminals who to-day walk the streets free and without stain.

This terrible record of killing and maiming is for the coal mines only, so that the record of slaughter throughout the entire State must be something frightful. The men murdered in the coal mines were victims on the altar of the Sacred Right of Property, their killing was legalized murder. Chief Inspector Roderick has kept the tally, and it shows that it were surely far safer for one to take his chances in battle, rather than in the "peaceful" occupation of mining coal.

But, oh, what a condemnation of the John Mitchells is this bloody list of dead and wounded! This is their unionism's tribute to the Belmont Civic Federation, this is their holocaust to the God Capital! Press and pulpit will still louder sing their praises, and again more loudly acclaim them as the great labor leaders—once this record of slaughter is known. It is this kind of labor leadership—leadership into the shambles of capitalism—that they praise.

Can it be possible that the leaders of the miners ever muster up courage enough to go into the mining regions? Surely the sound of the sighs of the suffering women and children of these victims would be enough to drive them where they never more would be seen by mortal eye! But it is not so. The Mitchells and their unionism are but appendages of Capitalism consequently they are devoid of feeling and of remorse as Capitalism itself.

Pure and simple unionism must be laid low before these slaughters will cease. It must be laid low by class conscious revolutionary unionism before Capitalism itself can be overthrown.

To-day the great hand of Labor is writing on the Wall of Progress: Mitchell—Gompers—Civic Federation—Unionism—you are a fraud upon Labor. Get you gone!

Yes, the decree has gone forth, but the capitalist culprits hope to stop the judgment. Charles H. Moyer, and William D. Haywood are in lonely cells in the Idaho jail because they dared to question—yes, dared to organize—against such bloody infamies as the mine owning capitalists, East and West, perpetrate day by day upon the mine workers.

We hope to see our brothers freed, but whether or not they are, one thing is sure, the Fire of the Social Revolution has been kindled, never to be quenched, until mankind treads the path of peace and happiness—the path of Economic Freedom.

Let us then make of our agitation a daily duty, and thus hasten the day when the crime-sodden capitalist system will give way to the Socialist Republic, a day upon which will open a new and happy era for Humanity.

I. W. W.

New York, May 30.

CORRUPTION IN FACTIONAL WAR OF COLORADO CAPITALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The warring capitalist factions are having a hot old time in Denver again. "The public utility corporations" sought to hold what they have already and to further their interests by securing a new batch of franchises in the late municipal election. They were opposed by two elements: another company sought to gain a franchise for a system of street railways and had for its organ the "Denver Post"; the other element was the Municipal Ownership people, headed by Senator Patterson and the "News" and "Times."

The corporations did some awfully coarse work in the elections. The election was carried by the Tramway and Gas Companies, by a small majority of 185 votes. The rival franchise seeking element in the election, having organized what they are pleased to call the "Honest Elections League," made application to Judge Frank T. Johnson of the District Court for an investigation into the election. The application was granted, and the books of the County Treasurer were brought into Court, disclosing the fact that numerous people (reaching into the thousands, perhaps), who were not taxpayers of record in the Assessor's office, had been issued tax receipts upon payment of from 17 cents to $1 "taxes." (According to the municipal election laws, a voter in the City and County of Denver is unqualified to vote upon any question of city franchises unless he or she be a taxpayer.)

These "taxpayers," it is alleged, were voted by the "public utility corporations." Large numbers of Gas Company employes were found to have suddenly become "taxpayers." To prevent the escape from the city of fraudulent voters, subpoenas were issued for a list of about 2,000 "taxpayer voters." The District Court proceeded with the investigation; fearing that the ballots of these "taxpayers" might be destroyed, the ballot boxes were ordered removed for safe keeping, and placed under heavy guard.

The Denver paper headlines look like wild fire had broken out there on May 20th; and thus things started merrily, when, on the following day, the "public utility corporations" appeared before the Colorado Supreme Court and obtained a temporary order restraining Judge Johnson from further examination of the County Treasurer's books, from touching the ballot boxes, and from in any manner interfering with the results of the municipal election. The "public utility corporations" are thus given a week in which to cover up evidence of fraud and prepare their defense of the investigation; also, quite likely, to effect a compromise with the other side. Meanwhile the workers have an opportunity to note that none of the factions interested in the fight represent the interests of the working class.

In this fight, to my idea of the conflict, the Supreme Court has taken another step toward perdition, a step that was inevitable. From being a mechanism of the entire capitalist class as it proved itself to be in the cases involving the Western Federation of Miners, it has developed into the tool of a faction of the class that is our enemy, and, in the fight that wil ensue between those in the saddle and those who would like to be, we may alight upon some things of interest.

In the Cripple Creek district the thieves are falling out in earnest. Sheriff Bell and his cohorts are to be investigated by a grand jury. I look for something good from that. Some of them are bound to throw light on the events of 1904.

Let the good work go on.

H. J. B.

Florence, Colo., May 24.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. A., NEW YORK—Read carefully the reports from Russia. The Czar refuses general amnesty on the ground that "assassins cannot go free." High moral ground, is it not? Yet what are the facts? The facts are that Assassination is Art. I., Chap. 1., Section 1 of the Czar's "Law." Interpreted by this fact, the Czar's objection to assassins reads: "If I kill at my own sweet will, that is Law; if you kill in self-defence, that is assassination." Any difference between that and the slogan of American capitalism: "Property must be sacred?" It means: "When we Capitalists steal, that is Law; when you working people in the spirit of restitution, take and hold that which your labor produces, that is confiscation."

F. J. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Shall answer editorially question relating to the instance in which Strasser punctured Tommy.

G. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is not a question of morality but one of mechanics. If the mechanics of pure and simple Unionism were sound 'twould be bootless to oppose the abortion, however immoral. But its mechanics are unsound. Pure and simpledom is built upon the principle of excluding workingmen from jobs. The mechanism of such a structure wont stand. It wont stand not because of its "immorality" but on account of the falseness of its mechanics. It is false mechanics for a body to be reared upon a majority of victims. The day must arrive when the victims will gather themselves together and smash the oppressor. Moreover, long before the day of such final retribution, the victim majority begins to undersap the oppressive body. That is just what is happening to capitalism, and that is just what is happening to the misnomer of A. F. of L. "Unionism." Morality is in both instances the reflex of material conditions. The mechanics being wrong, the morality must be foul.

S. P., WORCESTER, MASS., and J. T. H., LONDON, ENG.—The trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone seems now put down for June 15. We say seems. There is obvious dilly-dallying on the part of the prosecution. For one thing, monstrous is the conduct of the U. S. Supreme Court in "advancing" the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings to next October. That looks like "postponing" and not "advancing." Such a course is monstrous. Habeas corpus proceedings should have the right of way. To judge by the performances of the U. S. Court in this matter it looks as if the Court wishes the trial to take place first, and when the men are acquitted, to refuse to go into the question of the extradition proceedings on the ground that such proceedings can have no practical bearing on the freedom of the men, they being acquitted. That would give the felon governors of Idaho and Colorado a chance to escape. On the other hand, the Idaho courts are postponing the trial, wishing to prolong the incarceration of the men.

M. F., ALLEGENY, PA.—Just read Robert Randall's "John Mitchell Exposed." You will find that Mitchell is an expert at falsifying documents. The pamphlet is a calm exposition of facts; no billingsgate in stink. The pamphlet is to be had at the Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this city; price, five cents. It is invaluable.

I. J., SAL LAKE CITY, UTAH—It happened with a now comrade of the British S. L. P. At the time he was a member of the so-called Social Democratic Federation of England. He sent an article to "Justice." The article criticized the officers of that blessed S. D. F. The criticism was not one of "calling names." It stated facts, and drew calm conclusions. The article was rejected. It was sent to The People, and published. Thereupon the man was expelled from the S. D. F. "Justice" is a privately-owned paper. Watch and you will see the same thing happening here. A privately-owned press means a muzzled rank and file. "Individual freedom" to set up papers and a "free press" are "of two houses."

D. G., CINCINNATI, O.—Whether Gorky is a true Socialist, we know not, nor does it matter. The important thing at this juncture in the affairs of Russia is that Gorky is perfectly clear upon the necessity of the removal of the Czar and his Establishment, in a body and bloodlessly, if the thing can be done, in pieces, if necessary.

H. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Even if European Socialists believed in "Neutrality" in Unionism that would not, of itself, be a reason for us in America to hold the same policy. As a matter of fact, however, European Socialists repudiate the thought of "Neutrality."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Answers next week.

G. A. D., TORONTO, CAN.; R. G., NEW YORK CITY; J. F. McG., DETROIT, MICH.; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; E. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; L. F., TIENTSIN, CHINA; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; J. C. M., TURBERT LOCH FYNE, SCOTLAND; S. M. D., SEATTLE, WASH.; R. A., NEW YORK CITY; W. E., FALK, CAL.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. G. B., DETROIT, MICH.; F. C., SEATTLE, WASH.; A. T., CHICAGO, ILL.; S. A. S., NEW YORK CITY; J. S., NEW YORK CITY; G. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.; D. G. M., PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Matter received.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held on Friday, June 1, at 2-6 New Reade street. E. C. Schmidt was chosen chairman and Adam Moren because of the absence with excuse of the recording secretary, acted as secretary pro tem. Present were: Zolot, Schwenk, Moren, Schmidt, Jacobson, Walsh, Anderson, Teichlauf, Crawford, and Gilson. Absent without excuse: Coddington and Vaughan. With excuse: Wolf, Heyman and Katz. The financial report for the past four weeks, ending with May 26, showed receipts in the amount of $543.77; expenditures, $616.43.

Communications: From Ohio S. E. C., in regard to placing an organizer in the field. From Organizer Section Roanoke, Va., in regard to S. L. P. and I. W. W. organization in that State. From Cal. S. E. C. in regard to the work done within the Pacific coast agitation circuit. Several communications from Organizer Philip Veal, dealing with his arrests in Springfield, Ill., and the dismissal of the cases against him. From Organizer August Gillhaus, several communications on his work in Indian and Oklahoma Territories. From Bisbee, Ariz., reporting the severe persecution resorted to by mine owners against members of the W. F. of M. and all Socialist organizations, many members having been discharged and forced to quit the town. From California S. E. C. asking that San Francisco be supplied with new charter as soon as application is received and that an advance of dues stamps be made. National Secretary instructed to act in the matter as soon as S. F. is heard from. From Section Mesa County, Colo., asking for addresses of N. E. C. members. Secretary reported to have supplied same. Approved. From Indiana S. E. C. on the matter of placing an organizer into the field in that State some time in June. From Section Bridgeport a complaint against J. P. Campbell and request for action which, however, this committee is unable to take, and Section Bridgeport referred to local Sections. From Springfield, Mass., reporting the re-organization of the Section which had for some time been inactive. From member of N. E. C. for Virginia in regard to the Mesa County resolutions. From A. C. Kihn, treasurer of committee on loan certificates, asking for discharge as the work has been completed and can in its present shape be handled direct by the office. Resignation accepted and secretary instructed to have the books audited by regular committee. From organizer Section Phoenix, Ariz., on local situation, strenuous debates going on caused by the changes that are taking place in the movement. From Michigan S. E. C., asking when national organizer can enter that State. From National Secretary Comrade Neil MacLean, of the S. L. P. of Great Britain, asking whether some Labor News pamphlets could be adapted to British conditions. Request granted. From International Socialist Bureau, acknowledging remittance of $200 for the Russian Revolutionists Fund.

Organizer Gillhaus sent two applications for membership at large, that of F. Wietelman and Gus Busse, both of Oklahoma City, Okla. Terr., which were granted and names ordered placed on the roll. A charter was granted to Section Mystic, Conn.

A. Moren, Secretary pro tem.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Minutes of meeting of May 24, held in Detroit. Absent: Wm. Hoag, C. Smith and A. Ahlers. P. Friesema in chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Letter of Shultz Printing Co., regarding printing of election supplies and candidates read and secretary instructed to reply.

On campaign fund, so far received, S. B. Cowles, List 128, $5; A. Fabrinski, List 131, $3.50; Total, $8.50.

A discussion regarding the best time for holding State Convention for nomination of candidates for State election, next took place. It was decided to call a mass convention in Detroit on July 3, 8 p. m., place to be announced later. Secretary was instructed to insert legal notice.

Secretary was, on motion, instructed to write National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, regarding organizer and also Sections and Members-at-large throughout the State.

Peter Friesema was elected treasurer for the committee; and funds on hand, $45.25, were turned over to him.

On motion, the regular meeting of the State Committee was set for the second Thursday after the first Tuesday of each month.

Meeting adjourned.

H. Richter, Acting Secretary.
Hamtramck, Mich.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania met on May 27 at 2109 Sarah street. Weber in chair. Male, Weber, Kephart, Gray and Clever present. Markley, Rager, Herrington, Thomas, Staley, Closs and Drugmond absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communcations: From T. Weilding, National Secretary Henry Kuhn, L. Katz, D. C. Wismer, J. W. McAlarney, J. Hossack enclosing N. J. Unity Conference pamphlets, and Robert McAfee inforamtion pertaining to the next Penn. State election.

Communications were received, acted upon and filed in their order.

Secretary was instructed to communicate with T. Weilding of Butler in reference to sending an S. L. P. speaker there. Secretary was instructed to communicate with J. Erwin of Philadelphia for the names and addresses of the delinquent S. L. P. members.

Fionancial Report: Receipts for May, $31.05; Expenditures for May, $24.32; Cash balance, $6.73; Cash on hand May 6, $53.84; Cash on hand May 27, $60.57.

David T. Lentz, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

From May 28 to May 31 there were received the following items:

Proceeds of package party at residence of A .Orange, N.Y.	$ 9.75
34th A. D., N. Y., from A. Gollerstepper, 25c.; M. Swenson, 50c.; J. Nelson, 25c.; J. Scherer, 25c.	1.25
26th A. D., N. Y.	.75
Section Schenectady, collected from J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Krasberg, J. Hanlon, G. Georgewitch, Ch. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, A. Loukota, J. Durlack, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Haldermann, J. Maly, K. Josefek, R. Witkowsky, Ch. Zach, F. Wondra, J. Moloy, J. Lang, J. Hollow, B. Schwadt, 20c. each; H. Eisenach, 40c.; total	5.80
Section Albany, 2|3 on list No. 54, collected by Louis Frederick	4.80
Excelsior Educational Society, N. Y., part proceeds of May 19 entertainment	17.36
Henry Schmidt, Brooklyn	.50
Collected by R. Katz, organizer, from J. Levoy, Schenectady, $1.25; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., $1; A. Maichele, Schenectady, N. Y., $1; J. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y., $1; P. E. De Lee, Troy, $2; Defunct Section Elmira, per J. Levoy, $1.50; literature, $1.50; People subs., $2.25	11.50
Total	$ 51.71
Previously acknowledged May 27	$122.19
Grand total on May 31	$173.90

Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary,
N. Y. S. E. C.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

This fund has been created for the purpose of keeping in the field S. L. P. organizers. Contributions are solicited from all who are interested in the Party's work. Send what you can, large or small amounts, just as you can best afford. If you see your way clear to pledge a certain amount per week or per month, do so. During the week ending with Saturday, May 26 ,the following contributions were received:

F. Anderson, Newark, N. J.	$ .50
Otto Kirchenbauer, Cleveland, Ohio	.25
F. Miller, Providence, R. I.	.50
J. Jiskra, Milford, Mass.	.25
Collected by Philip Veal, organizer, from: Carl Koechlin, Peoria, Ill., $10; Illinois S. E. C., $15	25.00
Collected by A. Gillhaus, organizer, at Okla. City, Okla. Terr.	4.10
John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Frank Crossman, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Total for the week	$ 33.60
Previously acknowledged	$2,654.71
Grand total	$2,688.31

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

VICTORY IN SIGHT

YOUNGSTOWN I. W. W. HAS A. F. OF L. FAKIRS FOUGHT TO STANDSTILL.

O'Sullivan Can't Procure Strike Breakers for Employers—Men Brought on Leave When They Realize Situation—Labor Awakening.

(Special to the Daily People)

Youngstown, O., June 3.—The strike of the Haywood local of I. W. W. Tinners and Slaters is still on and victory is in sight.

Every effort has been made by the enemies of the working class to defeat these men, with no results for their pains.

Having driven O'Sullivan into the office of the largest boss implicated to organize a union against the I. W. W., O'Sullivan cannot deliver the goods as per agreement.

His union consists of one employer of labor, one who detects UNIONISM; while the secretary is a chronic strike breaker, having scabbed on the Amalgamated Association in the past strike.

Work in the tin and slate industry is practically at a standstill and O'Sullivan, Flynn, Mulvehill, and Glass are at their wits' ends.

The union men brought here by these labor fakirs will not stay when they realize the situation, and only a few floaters are at work.

O'Sullivan promised the bosses to get all the men they required, but returned from Pittsburg last Monday with none.

The bosses were furious and demanded him to make good his promises.

While one of the employers was berating O'Sullivan on the street a funny incident occurred. A wage slave who had been guzzling too much amber fluid, approached O'Sullivan and told him that he had been sent from Pittsburg by Glass to go to work, but as he had no card or money he did not know what to do. O'Sullivan placed an eight-hour button on his coat and one silver dollar in his hand, thereby manufacturing a union man in ten seconds.

This accomplished, the wage slave stepped off the curb and, turning to one of the strikers, threw both button and dollar to him exclaiming: "I am no tinner or slater; I am a concrete worker." O'Sullivan threw seventeen fits.

Having failed in all attempts to procure men, O'Sullivan, together with the bosses, planned a stampede of the strikers by an article in the capitalist press of yesterday, stating the strikers would return to work on Monday, as seventeen had broken away from the I. W. W. This morning's roll call proved this to be a damnable lie as every man is standing true to the principles of Industrial Unionism.

Meetings have been conducted on the Square here for five weeks where all phrases of the situation have been aired for the benefit of the workers generally. Covert, Markley and Roadhouse have now been reinforced by Philip Veal, who will remain on the ground for some time.

The A. F. of L. are sending in every available fakir to stem the tide of the I. W. W., but to no avail; and in the next few weeks we shall dangle the scalp of one of the national organizations on our belt and pave the way for future work.

Financial aid is now coming in and the American Federation men—structural iron workers and plasterers, who have been out since May 1—cannot understand how the I. W. W. continues to support its members; while they are living in hopes of receiving aid from their organization, some of them living in tents in East Youngstown.

The workers' eyes are now riveted on the I. W. W., and, with victory assured, the time is not far distant when the labor fakir will give this city a wide berth, and the working class will organize under the Industrial Workers of the World to drill, teach and discipline themselves for emancipation from wage slavery.

CHICAGO DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS, TAKE NOTICE.

Readers of our press, members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party residing in the following South Side wards: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 29, 30 and 31st, will please note that there will be held an important meeting at 155 E. Randolph street third floor, on Wednesday, June 13th, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the S. L. P. in this city and carrying on an active campaign of education and propaganda.

We expect Philip Veal, National Organizer of the S. L. P. to be with us. For further information apply to

M. E. Kleiminger,
Asst. Organizer Section Chicago.
4514 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AGITATION SEASON

Now Here—Time in Which to Reach the Workers En Masse.

The season for summer agitation is here—the time of year when we can go out in the open air and talk to our fellow workingmen on the street corners, on the highways and the by-ways—the time when we can reach them in the mass.

The agitation we carry on is not a sporadic one, carried on at irregular intervals, it is constant and energetic. Our agitation is constant because the conditions that oppress us are constant. They are not temporary conditions, nor do they subside. In their constancy they tend to put us in ever greater misery.

These conditions of oppression and misery are not due to any necessity, for were production to-day carried on for use, to supply our wants, the result, for us, would be luxury, grandeur, as compared to the way in which we "enjoy" life to-day.

Production has arrived at that stage where it can more than supply the demand, but there stands in the way the private ownership, by the capitalist class, of all the means of production. The ownership, by that class, of the means of life, invests them, virtually, with the power of life and death over us who have nothing but the means of toil—our hands and brains.

Many years ago, when the tool of production was small, and each man could wield it himself, he could own the tool, and owning the tool also owned the product of his toil. The simple tool has become a gigantic machine, requiring many men, in co-operation, to wield it. But along with the development and change caused by the introduction of the machine co-operatively worked, there did not follow collective ownership of the machine, by which method of ownership alone, could the workers have secured the product of their toil, as formerly. The machine, the new form of the tool still remained privately-owned.

There is not a workingman who would not gladly be free from the conditions under which he lives to-day. Who would, as a matter of choice, desire to be no more than an animal, with no other thought than the grubbing for material subsistence all his life, did he also have the choice of freedom from constant worry as to how he would live? No one, you will answer. And yet that is just what confronts us to-day—on the one hand existence as the brute, on the other hand freedom from brute existence through the perfection of the implements of labor.

Why, then, do not the workers make the choice, that in every way would be to their benefit, comfort and happiness? That they do not is because they do not know. All the agencies of intelligence, have, in the interest of the capitalist class, been used to the mental enslavement of the working class and it is due to this mental enslavement that they are physical slaves.

The overthrow of the present system, under which the worker is a wage slave implies revolution, but the initial revolution must be accomplished in the minds of the workers. To-day they do not understand, that they, alone, are the sole producers of all wealth. They regard the capitalist, who is really a parasite, as a benefactor, and so long as they do thus regard him their enslavement to him follows as a matter of course.

It is to impart to the working class correct information as to their merchandise status in capitalist society, and how they may change it, that the Socialist agitator goes forth. He knows that men are men, and not puppets, and that once the way is made plain, they will naturally seek to bring about conditions that will enable them to put life to its best uses.

While we started by saying that men can be easily reached in the mass during the summer months, we would also emphasize that by individual effort our agitation may be greatly furthered at this season. You move about more in the summer days, and come in contact with people new to you. It is not hard to engage the workingman's attention, for the continuous pinching under which he lives keeps him fretted all the time. All that is needed is for you to put him in the way of thinking right, and when you leave him hand him: "What Means This Strike?" "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" or some other pamphlet which in the end may serve to bring him into close touch with the proletarian movement.

The Social Revolution is inevitable provided we make it so. To simply allow events to take their course would mean that the working class go down to further degradation. We do not propose to await and accept whatever capitalism may have in store for us. That would be to sit down, we would not be revolutionists. The economic development has now reached the stage where the exploited class can easily be made to see that their is no other alternative for them but, forward to Socialism or down in silence.

Let us, therefore, not idly cross our arms and wait. Let us rather prove ourselves worthy of the greatest and grandest cause of all the ages, by contributing to it our best efforts. Upon us, conscious of these things, the Cause imposes the supreme obligation: Go Forth and Spread the Light!

CONNECTICUT S.L.P.

HOLDS GOOD CONVENTION AND NOMINATES STATE TICKET.

Roberts of Hartford Chosen Gubernatorial Standard Bearer—Indorses I. W. W., Takes Steps to Promote Unity, and Condemns Colorado-Idaho Outrage.

Rockville, Conn., June 2.—The following ticket was nominated by the Connecticut State convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

GOVERNOR
C. F. ROBERTS
Hartford.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
OTTO RUCKSER
West Haven
SECRETARY OF STATE.
EMANUEL SHERMAN
Rockville.
TREASURER.
F. FELLERMANN
Hartford.
COMPTROLLER
THOS. F. FARREN
Bridgeport.
REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE
ALFRED JOHNSON
New Britain.

F. Fellerman, secretary of the State Executive Committee, called the convention to order at 10.30 a. m., May 30th, 1906, at S. L. P. Hall, Bridgeport, Conn.

After attending to preliminaries of electing temporary officers committees on credentials and rules and order, the convention went into permanent session with C. F. Roberts and J. C. Custer, the former of Hartford and the latter of Bridgeport, as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, and E. Sherman of Rockville as secretary.

On recommendation of credentials committee all delegates present were seated.

The rules and order committee's report was adopted as presented.

The minutes of the last convention were then read by the secretary and approved.

State Secretary F. Fellermann was given the floor and submitted the report of the State Executive Committee:

The report related the experience gone through with the tri-State organizer plan, review of work accomplished during the past year, a full report of the clash with the Meriden police and a light thrown on Jas. P. Campbell's part in that clash and also making different suggestions for future work. The report was accepted and filed and the different recommendations referred to new business.

The delegates then reported as to conditions of their respective Sections, work done by them and of future prospects, which reports showed fidelity to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and courageous determination to continue the work until the working class is emancipated.

Some of the delegates reported good work done for the I. W. W. and all delegates reported of protest meetings held in their localities against the outrage committed on the officers of the W. F. M. and financial support rendered towards their defense fund.

Here the convention, after the appointment of various committees, took a recess to 3 p. m.

After recess the convention reconvened with all delegates in their seats and proceeded with the reports of the various committees.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented by resolutions committee and approved by the convention:

ON I. W. W.

Whereas, the Industrial Workers of the World is the only economic organization recognizing the class struggle; therefore be it

Resolved, that we support them in their fight for the emancipation of the working class to the best of our ability.

ON THE MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE.

Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut in convention assembled condemns the treacherous and unlawful action of the capitalist class, as carried on by the Mine Owners' Association and their tools, the governors of Colorado and Idaho, against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, members of the I. W. W., and call upon the wage workers of Connecticut to support morally and financially these persecuted men.

ON UNITY.

Whereas, there are at the present time two political parties claiming to represent the working class; and

Whereas, there seems to be a desire of uniting these two parties; therefore be it

Resolved, that this convention urges the Sections in this State to do all they can to bring unity of the Socialist forces on the basis of true working class politics and economics.

Whereas, by the various reports received by this convention the fact is established that Joseph P. Campbell, a former member of the Socialist Labor Party as far as is known at present, has behaved at various places in this State entirely unbecoming an honest man, inasmuch as he has imposed upon several members to the detriment of the latter, therefore be it

Resolved, that the State convention of Connecticut, S. L. P., warns all Party organizations and members thereof to have no dealings with said Joseph P. Campbell if they wish to avoid to be cheated and imposed upon.

The auditing committee reported treasurer's books are in order and accounts are correct.

Upon recommendation of ways and means committee the following were indorsed:

That each Section pay to the State Committee monthly 25 cents per member for six months, payment to begin with the month of June. Sections to raise the per capita according to local conditions.

The State Committee to furnish the Sections subscription lists for the purpose to collect funds for State agitation.

The above ticket was then nominated.

Under the head of new business different methods of agitation as well as spreading the Party Press were discussed and instructions given to the incoming State Executive Committee.

Hartford was again chosen as seat of State Committee.

With undying faith in the great future of the Socialist Labor Party and greater determination to work with more zeal for the cause of Socialism, the convention adjourned sine die.

E. Sherman, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, TAKE NOTICE.

The State Executive Committee of Washington, S. L. P., has sent out its fourth call (June) for payment of pledges to the State Organizer's Fund.

Comrades and sympathizers in the State of Washington who do not get "The Bulletin" please write to the State Secretary of the party.

S. M. Dehly,
P. O. Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	$ 1.00
Miss Katzman, New York	1.00
Henry Hofte, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Y. M. Tunney, Seattle, Wash.	4.00
Total	$ 9.00
Previously acknowledged	$517.51
Grand total	$526.51

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THE IMPERATIVE CALL TO FREEDOM.

(Continued from page 1.)

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Nor hastened by "intellectuals." They are playing for an intermission—

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